RELIGIOUS.

sabbath Schools.

For the Boston Recorder.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS,—Mo. I.

As a Superintendent of Sunday Schools, I have ways been requested, in making out an annual remoting of the number of pupils under my care, to induce every individual that had belonged to my shool, if it were but a single Sunday during the ser. In complying with this request, I have found necessary to include several individuals,—somenes many—who belonged a part of the year to the schools. These of course, were twice reckned and reported; for the same method of making it returns prevailed throughout the state. I between the same course was pursued throughout New agland, and is as still. Nothing is more obvious an that this mothod of procedure, wherever it extends in the still in the series of numbers does not now usit, I should like to be informed.

But further; in estimating the numbers of Sunday rhool pupils, it is the usual practice, I believe, to clude every improper way of proceeding. I have invery improper may of proceeding. I have invery improper may of proceeding. I have invery improper may of proceeding. I have inverted the question, "How large a school have a ""—mention the whole number on their "roll;" at I always felt that it was a very improper reply, common school which was about as regular in tendance as any I ever knew, had about 50 different pupils on the roll in summer, and 70 in winter; life the average number throughout the year was

on the roll in summer and 70 in winter: supils on the roll in summer, and 70 in winter; he average number throughout the year was i. When asked how large a school it was, il have replied, "It averages 44 scholars," me would suy 60 others 70. Now there is a difference between 44 and 70.

not say that there is any wrong intention in do not say that there is any wrong intention in this; for I expressly stated the contrary belief in mere communication. But I do affirm that on bulk of those who hear these statements a wrong pression is made. And I would respectfully ask ether those who hear that there are 700,000 put in our Sunday Schools, do not imbibe the idea to number so large is under regular instruction, or every Sunday, to be sure, but the greater part he time;—and whether it is not probable that the rage attendance, instead of being 700,000, is less a 500,000? But if this inquiry should be aswered the affirmative, would not my first position be ill sustained, that in regard to numbers there is cherror?

ay be said that custom has rendered this mode greturns lawful; and I may possibly be re-a similar custom in regard to common as just mentioned. I may even be pres-the question, "What better plan can be

true, in the first place, that we are obliged to a bid precedent? On the contrary, should ociations of Christians be among the first to a course of proceeding which involves so insrepresentation? In regard to adopting a tiplan of making returns, why not give the attendance? This would be better underand nearer the actual truth. It is always bettee end, in these cases, to fall short of the lant to go beyond it.

han to go beyond it, is no part of my intention to be hypocritical subject. The Sunday School system is one nightiest engines for good or evil that ever minited to human keeping. My object was surage an investigation of its claims to public nee, or if the public have already pronounced rersible decision in its favor, as I doubt not toe, to induce its friends to examine whethce of good which it produces is as great

which are go to present a re prevailed in July 51.

PEASANTRY of fun and by received by Lil-Aug. I

al of Practice

before the Bu July St.

on of Wat Tyler.

ND UMBRELL

PROCESS

ry that mankind should ever suffer their nisdirect their judgment; and I am parreplay that Christians should ever feel themjustified in *anticipating*, and thus overcatimaas I know its sometimes done, not only in relato the numbers in Sunday Schools, but of conin revival seasons. These things give greater
ion to the enemy to blaspheme than almost any
that could be done. Besides, these zealous
sitaken efforts are a species of unnatural and
fore improper stimuli. The debility, or reacwhich must sooner or later inevitably follow, is
than sufficient to counter-balance all momenadvantages. Would that the practice of lookor good to come out of evil which a little extra
t might prevent, were discontinued.

ost deeply do I regret too, that Protestant Christshould retain so much of the Papal spirit, as to
a very great stress on mere numbers. Many
n to look to numbers for proof of the soundess
beir views of Scripture. A large church is altof course regarded as a flourishing one: A large
lence, a respectable one: A large school, whethmaday School, infant school, common school,
lemy, or college, a prosperous and flourishing
. And all this, too, in the very face of a doctrine
rely the reverse,—that it is the Christian econothat "one shall chase a thousand and two putten
usand to flight." I have sometimes believed that
cause would make more real progress than at
sent if our Sunday Schools in general were but
I as large. I have reasons; and in the progress
litter remarks may present them.

them. nection that I have is large. I have reasons; and in the progress ure remarks may present them, ight mention in this connection that I have no extract of a letter from a gentleman who is ill acquainted with the subject as any individuable U. States, which says that there is much ke in regard to the numbers of children under sy School instruction in the Western States, which missters are through the country and the progress of the states of the same transfer and the same transfer and the same transfer are through the country and the same transfer are through the same transfer are thro School instruction in the Western States, is that ministers go through the country and sh Sunday Schools, embracing their thousand appearing very promising, and make their accordingly; but by the next year the schools terally much reduced and often discontinued, in some of the New England states, there tances of the same kind, though they are not ous. But no where does a visitor find a smany is or pupils regularly present, as he would be expect from a perusal of our reports. If the r is rated at 200, he may find 175—perhaps re than 150. In one or two schools in Bose proportion is believed to be smaller still, and for errors in regard to numbers. Should te proportion is believed to be smaller still.

auch for errors in regard to numbers. Should
ir you nor Mr. M. find occasion to correct
statements, or afford me any information on
swhere I have expressed doubt, or asked for
mation, I may come, in the next number of the
order, to results.

A Teacher.

BATH SCHOOLS IN THE WEST. pport of the opinion that the Western Enteright to be further and if possible permanently ed, the Decument mentioned in our last u following considerations:

The very nature of the Sunday School enter-more than any other, demands that it should ained. If any man supposes that it is enough to form a Sunday School in any neighboro form a Sunday School in any longitude of then leave it to itself, without exerting ad then leave it to itself, without exerting usence to sustain it, he is but little acquainted ther the history or the nature of Sunday. No undertaking demands more persever-than that of establishing Sunday Schools in re. This is true more especially of a country s, which is comparatively a new one; and phatically true of the West, where settlereplantically true of the West, where settleare just forming, constantly changing; and
avecepting the longest settled portions of it,
into that solid, established character in such
orhoods, which is discernible even in the eastrt. Consequently Sunday Schools which are
did the new, and comparatively sparse setts, as well as in the small and recently formed
and towns, must need for a while a fosterind. A visit once or twice a year from a
parents, chidren, and teachers, exhort, adad every way incite them to perseverance in
adwork, and who will suggest improvements,
ligh them to carry them into effect, must be
advantageous. It is true that many of the It is true that many of the established in the West will

will add to the strengh and permanency of such schools and diminish the necessity of such supervision on the part of this institution. And here we may remark that it is not so belicusor expensive a more of the evil, and they will give to may remark that it is not so belicusor expensive an und or sensi-annual visitation. And here we will visit several schools in a week; beliding his meetings of the people of the neighborhood in the day-time, or the evenings, and not confining such visits to the Sabbath days. The consequence is that in a month, very many schools will be visited the such such that the such that th

far from being true that a school which has continued a few months, and then ceases for a time for want of interest in it on the part of the teachers, or parents, or any other cause, has done no good, or that it may not revive, especially if it has a library connected with it.—But what if some schools, organized amid many discouraging circumstances, should fail? Shall we be discouraged? Do no drops of dew or showers of rain fall upon an unfruitful soil? Are no Bibles and tracts given to those who naver read them? Do no efforts to educate men from ministry fail of success? Does no faithful and is ador of the cross, either in our land or among the heathen, preach to dying men in vain—as it would seem to human view? Or does henevolence only fail of reaching its object, when expended upon the establishment of Sunday Schools? No. Known only to Him who knows the end from the beginning, and who alone can gather up and fully estimate all the influlishment of Sunday Schools? No. Known only to Him who knows the end from the beginning, and who alone can gather up and fully estimate all the influ-ences which even temporary failure in a good enter-prise may excasion, use all the feature of our critics when a Sunday School fails—when even many fail

mit may well cause a tear of regret to fall, but should never palsy an effort.

We must not, then, be deterred by the fear that the schools will fail. Let there be an efficient Sunday School missionary for every district of ten or fifteen counties, who will devote himself to the work for a large part of the year; and let him visit every Sunday School in his field at least once a year, and engage others, especially ministers, and intelligent and pious laymen in the work, and the schools will generally succeed. Wherever there are a few persons of sufficient intelligence and zeal who feel an interest in the work, a Sunday School can be maintained. And the more ignorant and destitute of religious advantages the neighborhood is, the more important is it that such a school should be maintained.

111. There are now peculiar inducements for -it may well cause a tear of regret to fall, but should

it that such a school should be maintained.

III. There are now peculiar inducements for prosecuting the Smday School enterprise in the West upon a systematic, extended and permanent pian. The Board have acquired much experience by their past efforts, which will be of much avail; the prejudices of the people are in many places greatly removed by the successful establishment of schools in their vicinity; so that schools can now (and it will every year be increasingly so) be established where they could not be a year or two ago; the ministry of the evangelical denominations are becoming more and more interested and active in the Sunday School cause; there are now a considthe Sunday School cause; there are now a considerable number of men who have labored in a satiserable number of men who have labored in a satis-factory manner for the Society in the promotion of Sunday Schools, and have acquired much experi-ence, and are willing to continue in the service; the public mind is awakened in almost every place to reflect on the importance of education, and thus the way is preparing for further effort; and lastly, the establishment of depositories in all the prominent centres of trade has been effected, and a large sup-ply of books is there on hand ready to meet the de-mands which may be occasioned by the establish-ment of new libraries or the enlargement of old ones. ment of new libraries or the enlargement of old ones. So that it may be said with truth, a great prepar-tory work has been made for a systematic, extensive, economical, and efficient prosecution of this enter-prise, which was commenced under happy auspices, and to the continuance of which so many propitious omens now invite.

IV. The transcendant importance of the West,

IV. The transcendant importance of the West, as an integral portion of our country, constitutes a most powerful argument in behalf of a continuance of this enterprise. The Valley of the Mississippi, considered in a physical point of view, is unequalled by any other section of the earth of equal extent. More than twentynine times as large as the State of Pennsylvania; stretching from the Alleghany to the Oregon mountains, and from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico—watered and drained by one hundred navigable streams—having all the varieties to the Gulf of Mexico—watered and drained by one hundred navigable streams—having all the varieties of climate and productions which twenty degrees of latitude can afford—possessing astonishing fertility of soil, and capacity for sustaining a vast population—adorped with lothy forests and extended prairies—it is manifestly destined to contain many millions of the human family. Fifty years ago it was almost a boundless wilderness, inhabited by savage tribes—now it has, besides parts of two Atlantic states, aine large states, and two territories, which will soon become states, and a population of nearly four and a half millions. Twenty-five years from this time it will have a population probably of more than 15,000,000; which will surpass that of the Atlantic states. And in fifty years it will have at least forty millions of human beings—of freemen, if the religion of the Bible shode its benign influence over their hearts—but of slaves, if ignorance, and vice, and direction presents.

and irreligion prevail.

V. The state of education in the West constitu V. The state of education in the West constitutes another argument for continuing to prosecute this enterprise with energy. With the exception of the State of Ohio, where an excellent common school system has recently been commenced, nothing which deserves notice has been attempted by legislative authority, to promote situation in common schools, excepting to lay the foundation, in some cases, of school funds, which are not likely to be of any avail for many years. And from the manner in which the West has been and still is settled, it was to be expected that thousands would grow up unable to read. It is literally true that tens of thousands have grown West has been and still is settled, it was to be expected that thousands would grow up unable to read. It is literally true that tess of thousands have grown up, and tens of thousands are now growing up without knowing how to read! In Kentucky and Illimois it has been ascertained and stated publicly by well informed gentlemen, that not one half—in some places not a third pari—of the children are sent to school. And it is not better in the other States ex-

institution has been able to bring to the work, is not so enormously expensive as many are ready to suppose. If we were to estimate that it would cost \$100,000 to add 100,000 youth annually to the number of youths in Sunday School libraries, it would be a sum tenfold less than that which is every year wasted by intemperance in the single city of Philadelphia; and is far less than that which is expended in the maintenance of criminals in the single state of delphia; and is far less than that which is expended in the maintenance of criminals in the single state of Pennsylvania. But what will be said when it is stated that for one-half, or even one-fourth, of the sum just named, this great amount of good may be effected? And shall our institution, which is doing so much, and might be made to do incomparably more than it does, for the prevention of intemperance and crime of every species, for the diminution of taxes to support our courts for the trial of criminal causes, and our penitentiaries, not be adequately sustained? Who are these whom we see flocking to our churches "aschouds, and as doves to their windows." These bands of youth? What has occasioned the great change which we behold? Twenty or thirty years ago, so few youth belonged to the casioned the great change which we behold? Twenty or thirty years ago, so few youth belonged to the churches, that it was almost an object of amusing currosity to see one, especially a young man comous from the world and make a profession of religion. But now in many places the majority of Christians are young people. Whence this delightful change? It is to be referred, under God, to the Sunday Schools, and Bible Classes.

Christian Researches

For the Boston Recorder. The Valley of the Euphrates a Missionary Field

The noises are but to the parent, and are kept tolerably clean."

Hamah, or Hamath, is on the Orontes or Ascent, North of Hams, and 63 miles S. S. W. of Aleppo, population estimated variously from 25 to 90,000. Without the town are pleusant gardens, on each side of the river, but the air is unwholesome. The city is now in a flourishing condition, it being the only market to which the Arabs of the eastern desert about Tadmor can come to get what they want. This is the Hameth of Scripture.

Aleppo, or Haleb. This city is described by Wor-

desert about Tadmor can come to get what they want. This is the Hameth of Scripture.

Aleppo, or Haleb. This city is described by Worcester as containing a population of 250,000. It has extensive commercial relations by means of caravans. Commerce is carried on principally by barter. The chief commodities are raw or spun cottons; linens clumsily fabricated in the villages; silk stuffs manufactured in the city; copper; and coarse clothes; goats' hair from Natolia; gall nuts from Kurdistan; the merchandize of India, such as shawls and muslins; and pistuchio nuts of the growth of the neighborhood. In 1822, Aleppo was destroyed by a dreadful carthquake. The location of Aleppo however, if it is not God's purpose to desolate it, being in the line of a great internal trade, must secure to it a dense population; or the same population will collect in some safer place in the vicinity.

Sidon, or Saida, the sea port of Damascus, has a population of 5,550 or 10,000. Like all Turkish towns it is ill built, dirty, and full of modern ruins. Exports, raw and spun cotton. The manufacture of this extens is the principal axt of the inhabit.

Exports, raw and spun cotton. The manufacture of this cotton is the principal art of the inhabi-

tants.

Beyroot is north of Sidon. The port of Beyroot is choked up with sands and ruins. It is however the emporium of the Maronites and Druses, where they expert their cottons and silks. This commerce

sons.

Tripoli is North of Beyroot; pop. 15,000. Its commerce consists almost wholly in coarse silks produced in the vicinity, which are used for laces. It is in the hands of the French alone, who have a consul here, and three commercial bouses.

Latakin, 50 miles south of Antioch, and 70 miles S. W. of Aleppo, has some commerce and a population of \$500.

Antioch, so famous in the early history of the charch, has none of its ancient splendor. It contains 4, or 5,000 inhabitants. It is on the Orontes, and 18 miles from Swedia, a village where the Orontes empties into the sea. Alexandretta or Scanderoon is 30 miles worth of Antioch, and 70 miles N. W. of Aleppo, of which it is one of the scaports, Latakia being the other. The anchorage of Alexandretta is good, but the air is exceedingly unwholesome.

some.

Beer, or Bir, is on the left bank of the Euphrates; and about the point where that river approaches nearest to the Mediterranean Sea. It is 62 miles N. E. of Aleppo. Through this place is the great

passage over the Euprates from Aleppo to Orfa,
Districki and Persia. Population 15,000.
Orfa, ancienty Edessa, is 90 miles S. W. of Districki and 16 miles S. W. of District S. of Districki and 16 miles S. W. of District S. of Distriction S. of S. patriarch of Syria resides at Elkasch or El Moosh, near the city, where also are found many Christians, Armenians, Greeks and Maronites. This city is very large, and contains many handsome buildings, exclusive of mosques, minarets, and hummums (sweating places or baths,) which are of hewn stone. The buzaar is large and well supplied; and there are various manufactures, particularly of cotton. Merchandize from India is brought hither by way of Bassora; and European goods by the way of Aleppo. Bagdad is on the east side of the Tigris, 180 S. E. of Mosul, and 300 N. N. W. of Bassora. Before the desolation of Bagdad by the plague in 1832, the population was 80,000. For more than 500 years Bagdad was the seat of the Caliphs, and the capital of the Moslem empire, and was one of the most Bagdad was the seat of the Caliphs, and the capital of the Moslem empire, and was one of the most populous and splendid cities in the world. It retains very little of its ancient splendor; yet it still continues to be a good resort for all the commodities of Asia Minor, Syria, Damascus, Constantinople, Arabia, Persia, and India. The caravans from Persia to Mecca pass through here, and the trade between Tebriz and Arabia is by this place. From India, Englishmen travel from Bassora through Bagdad, and on to St. Petersburgh, and so to England.

Helleh, or Hellah, or Hillar, is in the neighbor hood of ancient Babylon. It is situated on both sides of the Enphrates, 60 miles S. S. W. of Bagdad. Hillah, surrounded with gardens, covered with fruit trees, particularly palms, appears as if situated in a wood. The inhabitants are Arabians and Jews of bad character. They number 7000. The soil of the country in the vicinity is extre mely fertile, and the sixty substitute in the sixty substitute of the country in the vicinity is extremely fertile, and

the air is salubrious.

Hassorah or Basrah is cituated on a navigable canal west of the Euphrates, and about 50 miles from its mouth. It is a place of much trade, and vessels from Europe and Asia are always found in the port. The Arabs have here more power than the Turks; and the Arabic is chiefly spoken. Population 50,000.

Miscellany.

For the Boston Recorder. SELECTIONS FROM SOUTH.

Native Freedom of the Will. Native Freedom of the Will.

Doubtless the will of man, in the state of innocence, had an entire freedom; a perfect equipendency to accept or not accept the temptation. I will
grant the will of man now to be as much a slave as
any one will have it, and to be only free to sin; that
is, instead of a liberty, to have only a licentiousness;
yet certainly this is not nature, but chance. We
were not born crooked; we learnt these windings
and turnings of the servent; and therefore it cannot

known as an active and liberal patron of religious and benevolent institutions. The following account of his last days and sketch of his character will be read with interest. It is from a Sermon by the Rev. Edward Ward, minister of iver, Bucks; in which parish Lord G., after a residence there of many years, departed to his eternal rest. The Sermon was printed for private circulation among friends, at the particular request of Lady G. The extracts come to us in the London Missionary Register for June:

His last Days.

His last Days.

Amidst severe bodily pain, and with death full before him, his mind was kept calm, tranquil, and even joyful: he was enabled to rest his soul upon his Saviour, to commit all his concerns into His hands, and thus to be free from every disquietude both for time and for eternity! Hence the composure which distinguished his last hours; hence the serenity with which he received the intimation of his extreme danger, and the calmness or rather holy joy with which he spoke of the change that awaited him. Indeed, long before his last illness he had expressed his readiness, and even his desire, to depart and to be with Christ; and the death of a believer he ever regarded as a subject, not of condolence, but of Exports, raw and spun cotton. The manufacture of this cotton is the principal art of the inhabitants.

Beyroot is north of Sidon. The port of Beyroot is choked up with sanda and ruins. It is however the emporium of the Maronites and Druses, where the emporium of the Maronites and Druses, which is not be vicinity, which are used for laces. It is in the hands of the French alone, who have a consul here, and three commercial houses.

Latakia, 50 miles south of Antioch, and 70 miles S. W. of Aleppo, has some commerce and a population of 8000.

Antioch, so famous in the early history of the church, has none of its ancient splendor. It contains 4, or 5,000 inhabitants. It is on the Orontes, and 18 miles from Swedia, a village where the Oronitis of the sea, Alexandretta or Scanderon is 30 miles north of Antioch, and 70 miles N. W. of Aleppo, of which it is one of the seaports, Latakia heing the other. The anchorage of Alexandretta is good, but the air is exceedingly unwholesome.

Beer, or Bir, is on the left bank of the Euphrates; and about the point where that river approaches nearest to the Mediterranean Sea, It is 62 miles N. E. of Aleppo. Through this place is the great the committed with of lim against that day. Neither death ner life, nor things present ner life, the of the best of the conversations which I was privileged to hold with this dying saint, shortly before bis departure. In one of my early interviews, he sa

A few days before his decease, the Holy Sacrament was administered to him, together with his sorrowing family. He partook of the Sacred Rite with marked devotion, auditoly repeating a large portion of the Service, and adding an expressive "Amen" at the close of almost every prayer; and, on retiring, he said, in his exquisitely kind and endearing manner, "Thank you most kindly, most kindly, for this?"

dearing manner. "Thank you most kindly, most kindly, for this?"

At length the time of his departure drew nigh; and his relatives, shortly to be bereaved of one so inestimably dear, assembled for the last time, late in the evening, round his dying bed: prayer, earnest prayer, was offered up, commending his soul into the hands of his Redeemer; and beseeching Him, who has promised never to leave nor to forsake those two trust in Him, to be graciously present with his dying servant, and to let him depart in peace according to his word."

Before the morning dawned, his spirit had winged its flight from this land of darkness and of death, and had become partaker of the inheritance of the saints in light.

Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints, was the exclamation which burst forth from

smints, was the exclamation which burst forth from his medical attendant, as he saw him expire. Sketch of his Character.

his medical attendant, as he saw him expire.

Sketch of his Character.

Let us briefly glance at the character of him, whose well-regulated and well-spent life was crowned by such a peaceful death.

And, first, let me beg you to remark his real unaffected humility—a humility, which shed a pleasing lustre over the other excellencies of his character. Though he had attained the very highest rank* in the Naval Profession, and had received a Royal token† of distinction, rarely granted; and though he had, on more memorable occasions than one; exhibited proofs of prowess and of skill of no common order, no one ever heard him speak of himself or of his achievements, in any but the most modest terms. His deeds, and not his words, spoke for him: they stand recorded in his Nation's history, and in his Sovereign's grateful remembrance, who, while condoling with his bereaved family, deeply lamented the loss of "so meritorious an officer, and so excellent a none." Applauded for his public services, and admired and beloved by all who knew him in private, on account of his amiable temper, his unwearied benevolence, and his extensive usefulness, he was enabled utterly to renounce himself, and all that he was, and all that he had done, and simply and unreservedly to rely for acceptance with God on the atonement, the righteousness, and the intercession of the Lord Jesus Christ. His lesson of humility he had learnt at the foot of the Cross; that Cross to which he constantly repaired as a lost sinner, and where he remained to the very last, disclaiming all dependence save on the finished work of the Redeemer.

His views of Divine Truth were, indeed, remark-

ment mascus seems to the traveller to be situated in a forest, 50 miles in circumference; but this forest is in its collection of gardens of cheanut trees, olive trees, fig trees, apricots and vines. The city resemble of bits an immense fig; nothing is to be seen but strange and seems of bits an immense fig; nothing is to be seen but strange and seems of bits an immense fig; nothing is to be seen but strange and seems of bits an immense fig; nothing is to be seen but strange and seems of bits an immense fig; nothing is to be seen but strange and seems of bits an immense fig; nothing is to be seen but strange and seems of bits an immense fig; nothing is to be seen but strange and seems of bits an immense fig; nothing is to be seen but strange and seems of bits an immense fig; nothing is to be seen but strange and seems of bits an immense fig; nothing is to be seen but strange and seems of bits an immense fig; nothing is to be seen but strange and seems of bits and interest lie the same way; and when it is wrapped up in this covering, men can be content to follow it, to press hard after it, but it is as we pursued by the covering, and though men obtain the truth, they were above his comprehension to be solved in a forward of the covering, and though men obtain the truth, they were above his comprehension to be solved in a forward of the covering, and though men obtain the truth, they were above his comprehension to be solved in a forward of the covering, and though men obtain the truth, they were above his comprehension to be solved in a forward of the covering, and though men obtain the truth, they were above his comprehension to be solved in a forward of the covering, and though men obtain the truth, they were above his comprehension to be solved in a forward of the covering, and though men obtain the truth, they some the covering and though men obtain the truth, they some the covering and though men obtain the truth, they some the covering and though men obtain the truth, they some the covering and though men

tains an oblituary notice of Mrs. Winslow, from which we copy the following:

While firm in maintaining what he believed to be the essential truths of the Gospel, he laid no stress on minor differences in religion; but was ready to extend the right hand of fellowship to all of what-

extend the right hand of tenowint to ad or whatever denomination, the loved the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

"Firm," did I say, in maintaining the truth? Yes, and he die maintain in the truth? Yes, and he die maintain in the profit and good report; he bore the burden and heat of the day, when he stood almost alone in the British Navy as the bold unshrinking Professor of the Truth as it is in Jesus! Many were the shafts of ridicule, and bitter were the taunts of scorn, which were levelled at him for his then unprecedented zeal in his Divine Master's cause; but these fiery darts were quenched by the shield of faith, he bore them with the same calm fortitude which he is said to have displayed when engaged in the fiercest of the hostile fight, or when in imminent danger of shipwreck; and when adverting to the obloquy which had been heaped upon him by the enemies of the Cross, his only expression of regret was, "Oh, that I had indeed been worthy to suffer shame for Thank God! the reproach of irreligion is now better the same!"

that I had indeed been worthy to suiter shaine for His name!"

Thank God! the reproach of irreligion is now being wiped away from the Navy of Great Britain; and he, whose bright example we are contemplating, lived to see a goodly number of that gallant profession men of prayer—men of One Book; living in the fear of God, and glorying in the Cross of Christ.

Whether at sea or on shore, our departed friend duly and devoutly observed the Day of the Lord—that day which is so awfully descerated in this Christian Land. During the thirty years in which I had the happiness to number him in my congregation, his attendance in the sanctuary was uniform; whoever was absent, he was there, as long as the state of his health would admit. Nor did he think it sufficient to come once to worship on the 'Sabbath; state of his health would admit. Nor did he think it sufficient to come once to worship on the Sabbath; this pious servant of God made conscience of attending both the morning and evening services; and whenever the Lord's Supper was administered, he was a regular guest at the sacred table. His devout and fervent manner there—and indeed throughout the whole of divine worship, when impressively re-

the whole of divine worship, when impressively repeating the reaponess or singing with glad voice the
praises of the Lord—strikingly evinced, that his
heart was deeply engaged in the delightful work;
and we doubt not, he often found the house of God
to be the gate of Heaven.

But his piety, we have seen, was not confined to
stated seasons of devotion: he lived under its hallowing influence and discovered its happy effects in
every part of his conduct. His faith filled his mind
with peace and joy—raised him above the anxieties
of life—sustained him under its various trials—and
animated him with the house of a blessed immortalsimated him with the hope of a blessed immortal

And here I feel it right to mention, lest I should the thought to present one of those faultless charac-ters which the world never saw—and I do it to the

" Admiral of the Plant.

Joyed . How large, how liberal, were his benefictions! How feelingly alive was he to every impulse
of benevolence.

I appeal to the religious and charitable Institutions of our country for proof of this. To which of
the hear his aid, to circulate the Word of God—to
send the Heralds of salvation to the benighted heathen—to promote the education of the poor—and to
relieve, in short, the endless wants, temporal and
spiritual, of suffering humanity. Nor did his liberality to public charities abridge his private acts of
bounty; rare was the case of distress which went
away from him unrelieved; the blessing of the
widow and the fatherless, and of many who were
ready to perish, came upon him. He was a pairs to
indeed!—and so numerous were the demands upon
his bounty, that I have often wondered where he
could find resources to meet them; and I have almost thought his purse, like the widow's cruse,
must have been miraculously replenished.

A MINISTER'S REWARD.

A writer in the London Evangelical Magazine elates the following anecdote of the late Rev. Rowand Hill. He had been preaching a missionary sernon to a crowded audience, in Devonshire.

mon to a crowded audience, in Devonshire.

The people had withdrawn, and the deacons and a few friends had retired, with Mr. H., into the vestry, when two tall, venerable looking men, upwards of seventy years of age, appeared at the vestry door. After a short pause they entered, arm-in-arm, and advanced towards Mr. Hill, when one of them said with some degree of trepidation, "Sir, will you permit two old sinners to have the honor to shake you by the haud?" He replied (with some reserve,) "Yes, Sir;" when one of these gentlemen (the other hauging on his arm) took his hand, kissed it, bathed it with his tears, and said, "Sir, do you remember preaching on the spot where this chapel now stands fifty years ago?" "Yes; Ido," was the raply. The old man then proceeded to say, "Oh, Sir! never can the dear friend who has hold of my arm, or myself, forget that sermon; we were then two careless young men in his Majesty's Dock-yard, posting to destruction as fast as time and sin could convey us thither. Having heard that an interesting young clergyman was to preach out of doors, we determined to a gand have some fun: according-

posting to destruction as fast as time and sin could convey us thither. Having heard that an interesting young clergyman was to preach out of doors, we determined to go and have some fun; accordingly we loaded our pockets with stones, intending to pelt you; but, Sir, when you arrived, our courage failed, and as soon as you engaged in prayer we were so deeply impressed that we looked at each other and trembled. When you named your text, and began to speak, the word came with power to our hearts; the big tears rolled down our cheeks; we put our hands into our pockets, and dropped the stones one after another, until they were all gone; for God had taken the stone out of our hearts. When the service was over we retired, but our hearts were too full to speak until we came near to our lodgings, when my friend at my elbow said, 'John, this will not do; we are both wrong; good night.' This was all he could utter; he retired to his apartment, I to mine; but neither of us dared to go to bed, lest we should nwake in hell; and from that time, Sir, we humbly hope we were converted to God, who, of his infinite mercy, has kept us in his ways to the present moment; and we thought, Sir, if you would permit us, after the lapse of half a hundred years, to have the pleasure of shaking you by the hand before we go home, it would be the greatest honor that could be conferred on us." Mr. Hill was deeply affected; the tears rolled down his venerable cheeks in quick succession; he fell on the necks of the old men quite in the patriarchal style, and there you might have seen them, locked in each necks of the old men quite in the patriarchal style, and there you might have seen them, locked in each other's arms, weeping tears of holy joy and gre to the Father of mercies.

MRS. HARRIET WINSLOW.

tains an obituary notice of Mrs. Winslow, from which

ever denomination, who loved the Lord Jesus Christ | wich, Conn. where she was born April 9, 1796. At with, Conn. where she was born April 9, 1780. At a time of general religious declension in her native place, and when few young persons in the vicinity paid any serious regard to the concerns of their souls, Miss L. solemnly devoted herself to the service of God; and at the age of 12 years was received to the visible church. She of 12 years was received to the visible church. She was early actuated by a strong desire for usefulness, and originated a Sunday School in her native town, when such an institution was scarcely known, in that part of the country. This school though much opposed, gradually flourished, and Miss L. superintended it until she finally left home. She also formed and taught a Bible class, for adult people of color, some of whom under her instruction became hopetended it until she finally left home. She also formed and taught a Bible class, for adult people of color, some of whom under her instruction became hopefully pious. A sewing Society, for the benefit of widows, was likewise formed, and kept in most useful operation; principally by her exertions. Day after day, and week after week, sometimes in very inclement weather, was she employed in visits of charity to the poor in their own houses or in going to the public Alm's house to instruct those of her own sex there. In the general distribution of religious tracts, she also took an early and very active part. Her compassion had often been excited for the Heathen, "having no hope and without God in the world," and she had done what she could for the cause of Missions; but it was not until after her acquaintance with her subsequent husband that she considered the question of her personal duty to them. Almost simultaneously with him,—though he was then pursuing his theological studies in the Sominary at Andover—she examined this question, and came to a result most satisfactory to her own mind, but most trying to many of her family friends, to whom she was greatly endeared, and who could with difficulty entertain the thought of thus parting with her. Her parents however at length gave her up this decision, she was married to Mr. W. and in June 1819, with him, and other beloved associates in the Mission, left her native land for Ceylon. In this distant spot she was permitted, though often in ill health, to labor zealously and usefully thirteen. in the Mission, left her native land for Ceylon. In this distant spot she was permitted, though often in ill health, to labor zealously and usefully thirleen years, and at length to lay down her life among those to whose care she had devoted herself. As for several years, she had the good of the Female Charity Boarding School, she had the pleasure of doing much for the benefit of her own sex, and to see most pleasing fruits of her exertions. Many from among them will hereafter "rise up and call her blessed."

The following extract of a letter from the Mission,

her blessed."

The following extract of a letter from the Mission, will serve to show in what estimation Mrs. W. was held by her associates; and close this brief notice of departed worth.

"Our dear sister Winslow has been called suddenly, but to herself at least not unexpectedly, to put off this mortal, and put on immortality. She was we believe ready and waiting. In anticipation of

w A Lovell

nd, for no apparent reason, been uncommonly subful, she had most literally "set her house in sher," much as she would have done had she sown that death was thus near, and that on its proach she should be, as she was wholly insensiapproach she should be, as she was wholly insensible, and unable so much as to give any one a last
farewell. All the concerns of the Boarding School
as well as the affairs of her household, and of the
station as far as under her management, were arranged in the most careful manner, and written directions left concerning them, as well as concerning
her children, with a farewell to her husband. Nor
was her soul neglected. She had laid up fresh
provisions for passing over Jordan. For several
years, more particularly from the time of her long
illness in 1932, which occasioned a voyage to Calcutta, and the fruit in part no doubt of that illness,
and of successive bereavements of much leved children, she had evidently been ripening for Heaven. nd of successive bereavements of much laved child-in, she had evidently been ripening for Heaven. Ier last trial, in the death of her first born and only Her last trial, in the death of her first born and only son, soon after his artival in America, of which intelligence was received a little more than three mouths before her decease, appeared in a very special manner to be sanctified to her good. This affiction, by weaning her more from the world—by making the Bible and a throne of grace more precious—by causing her to look to the compassionate Saviour with more steady faith, and to appropriate to herself more than ever before the precious promises of his word, so changed the current of her religious feelings, and so carried them upwards, that she often thought and spoke of them as almost entirely new, as though she had but just begun to understand what is meant by being united to Christ "even as the branch's united to the vine." She was at this time much occupied in reading the memoirs s time much occupied in reading the memoirs bella Campbell, and Mrs. Graham, and com-

at this time much occupied in reading the memoirs of Isabella Campbell, and Mrs. Graham, and comparing their experience with the Scriptures; and the result was that the "life of faith," as exhibited by these favored disciples of the Spirit, is the substance of Christianity. Their views of the Saviour became in a good degree her own, and she grew "strong in faith, giving glory to God,"

"On Saturday evening the 12th of January she recorded at some length, in her private diary, her sense of the goodness of God in her late affliction—her thankfulness for the fruits of it—and her last position. Gon herself, and her beloved husband and children, committing all cheerfully to the Lord. She was interrupted, and did not finish her requests for the school, the station and the brethren and sisters of the Mission, as from other circumstances, it is evident, were in her heart; but she showed in all a most pleasing preparation for her departure; and that her affections were more in heaven than on "earth."

that her affections were more in heaven than on "earth."

The following week on Thursday, being the time for our quarterly Communion at Olooville; a funeral Sermon was preached by Mr. Poor from the text, and his disciples came, and took up the body and buried it and went and told Jesus; in which he described the deceased as like John, "a burning and a shining light." This description though it made us weep the more for our loss, and for the loss of the natives around us, caused us also to rejoice for the grace conferred on our departed sister, while here below, and for our assurance of her now enjoying the unveiled presence and glory of her Saviour in the "bright world above."

INTERESTING CONVERSIONS. Montgomery, the Poet, in his Lectures on Poetry

and General Literature, relates the following: Two Mongul-Tartar chiefs, from the borders of China, some years ago came to St. Petersburgh, to acquaint themselves with the learning and arts of Europeans; bringing this recommendation, that they were the best and most sensible men belonging to their tribe. Among other occupations, they were engaged to assist a German clergyman, resident in that city, in a translation of St. Matthew's Gospel into their native tongue. This work was carried on for many months, and day by day they were accustomed to collate with the minister, such portions of the common task as one, the other, or all three, had completed; in the course of which, they would often ask questions respecting circumstances and allusions Two Mongul-Tartar chiefs, from the borders of completed; in the course of which, they would often ask questions respecting circumstances and allusions as well as doctrines and sentiments contained in the book, which, to be faithful interpreters, they deemed right to understand well for themselves beyond the literal text. On the last day, when the version was presumed to be as perfect as the parties could render it, the two saisangs (or chiefs) sat silent but thoughtful, when the manuscript hay closed upon the table. Observing something musual in their manner, their friend inquired whether they had any questions to ask. They answered, 'Noue;' and then, ner, their friend inquired whether they had any questions to ask. They answered, 'None;' and then,
to the delight and amazement of the good man—who
had carefully avoided, during their past intercourse,
any semblaice of wishing to proselyte them—they
both declared themselves converts to the religion of
that book. So they proved in the sequel; but with
that part of the history, though exceedingly interesting, we have not to do at present. One remark
which the elder made, and the younger confirmed,
has caused this reference to them. He said, 'We
have lived in ignorance, and been led by blind guides,
without finding rest. We have been zealous followers of the doctrines of Shakdshamani (the Fo of the ese,) and have studied the books contains attentively; but the more we studied, the more them attentively; but the more we studied, the more obscure they appeared to us, and our hearts remained empty. But in persuing the doctrines of Jesus Christ, it is just the contrary, the more we meditate upon his words, the snore intelligible they become, and at length it seems as if Jesus were talking with

Intelligence.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

suffering, he adverted to the present aspect of the anti-slavery cause, and to the future. He said:

He came there that day not only to express his gratitude to God and to that Society, but to enforce upon them the consideration that a field was now opening for greater, for quadrupic exertions;—that they would have to labor not merely for 80,000 negroes in the West Indies;—the question was, should 6,800,000 of slaves have justice done to them? Should they be declared free, or remain in bondage? Much depended upon their efforts. If the liberated slaves did well, slavery would speedily be banished from the earth; if not, no one could say how long slavery would eastinue to exist. The slaves would do well or ill, accordingly as Christian instruction was communicated or withheld. For the sake of their own people—for the sake of the negroes—and for the sake of the slaves in various parts of the world, he called apon all Christians to come forward with redoubled exertions for the increase of Christian knowledge in those opening lands. He had come among them for that purpose; he firmly believed that Christian principles would maintain their due influence, and that the most beneficial reasits would ensue. It might be remembered, that not long since 30,000 Hottentots had been liberated at one stroke; that act was dreaded by nany, but the result had astonished all who had witnessed it. Dr. Philip from whom he had recently heard, stated that he was in the midst of 4,000 Hottentots, who were as well fed as well clothed, as industrious, and as happy, as were any similar number of Scottish peasants in their own country. Their cattle were in the finest condition: no en better understood the cultivation of the ground: no class of neer could prove that they on: no men better understood the cultivation of the ground: no class of men could prove that they were more fit to be made free: no freemen had ever used their freedom better. On those Hottentots and Bushmen, who had been collected from the most barbarous parts of the country, Dr. Philip looked and said, "This is Scotland in her best days!" With equal facility they had received the principles and precepts of Christian truth. The experiment, therefore, had fully succeeded, so far as the Hotten-lots were concerned.

is extract deserves serious attention. Here is the Parlia nentary leader of the immediate emanci-pationists in England, a man who has paid very par-tions and its glorious promises. [Chinese Repot. for March. ticular attention to this part of the subject, -declaring his conviction that the emancipated slaves will do well or ill, accordingly as Cirristian instruction shall be communicated or withheld, He is confident that (Christian principles will maintain their influence, and that the results will be most happy; but yet he regards those results as depending, under God, on

W. B. Gurney, Esq., said that if there was one thing which led him more than mother to angur

miniment, concerning the result of which she that a distinguished Senator (Mr. Buxton) had written expressly to the various mis earnestly requesting special prayer for the success of that measure; - a remark that all Christians love their country should treasure up.

The Rev. W. Knibb, missionary to Jamaica, from which he had been driven by the late persecutions, and to which, after having exerted a powerful and extensive influence in behalf of emancipa tion during his residence of a year in England,-h was about to return, came forward, and was received ed by the meeting with loud cheers. He said:

He rose, with the highest gratification, for the purpose of taking his farewell of them. None but hinself knew with what agitated feelings he had stood before them at their last anniversary. After much prayer, he had felt that if he did not come forward in the way he then proposed, he should not be happy ou his dying pillow. Feeling as he did the rights of the negro-his capacity for improvement—his steady attachment to the truths of the Gospel under heavy persecution,—he felt hound to assert his right to immediate and total emancipation. He rejoiced that in the compass of one short year so much had been accomplished. He wished to bury every improper feeling toward those who had persecuted them; in the tombt owhich shavery was about to be consigned, he would have all such feelings cast, while Christians, with uplifted hands and voices, should exclain, "A shes to ashes, dust to dust," It would be a welcome moment when he received a letter from the He rose, with the highest gratification, for the pur

"Ashes to ashes, dust to dust," I would be a welcome moment when he received a letter from the
Society, informing him and his colleagues that their
passage to the West Indies was taken, and that they
must leave. He had no doubt but the slaves would
soon prove that they were men, and that they were
capable of becoming exemplary Christians. More
than 20 missionaries would be wanted. And then
they must have schoolmasters; these, however, they
should be able to furnish from among themselves.
He felt grateful to God for the kind and cortial reception he had met with while travelling nearly 4,000
miles up and down the country. In company with
his brother Carey he had not failed to rouse the
feelings of British Christians. They had gained
their cause. The missions would now prosper
more and more, and both negroes and their owners
would be abundantly benefited. He now took his
leave of them. They might freight their ship as soon
as they pleased; he should leave with pleasure; not as they pleased; he should leave with pleasure; not because he did not love England, but because he loved the dear people amongst whom he had labored more. Among them he had been useful, among them he wished to die, and with them he hoped to dwell for ever. He should soon see his 936 m and his 2,580 candidates for baptism; and the firs sermon he preached after their chains were struck off should tell them of the liberty which English Christians had achieved for them, and of that great-er liberty which Christ delighted to bestow.

The following is from the proceedings of the General Assembly, held in Edinburgh, May 16-27,

OVERTERY ON CLIES

Dr. Chalmers moved,—" That the General As-sembly having received various overtures on the subject of Calls, do find and declare that it is, and subject of Cans, do and declare that it is, and has been since the Reformation, the practice of this Church that no minister shall be introduced into a parish or pastoral charge contrary to the will of the congregation; and in consequence of doubts and misapprehensions being entertained on the subject, whereby the just and salutary operation of the law has been impeded, the General Assembly declare it as their opinion, that the dissent of the majority of the male heads of families residing in the parish, the mole ficats of families residing in the parish, who are members of the congregation, and have been in communion with the Church for two years, shall prevent his introduction; and to carry this declaration into effect, a Committee shall be appointed to consider the best means of effecting it, and to report to next General Assembly."

Dr. Cook moved, as an amendment,—"That in all cases of presentation to a vacant parish, a majority of the congregation may give in to the Presbytery objections of whatever nature against the pre-

objections of whatever nature against the pre-ce. That the Presbytery shall consider these tions, and if they find them infounded, shall red to the settlement; but if they find them well led, shall reject the presentee; it being compe-o all parties interested to dissent from the sen-

ent to all parties interested to dissent from the sen-ence as pronounced."

After a long debate, the Assembly proceeded to a vote on the two motions, when there appeared for Dr. Chalmers's motion, 137; for Dr. Cook's, 149;

majority, 12. So Dr. Chalmers and others, who wish to secure to the people a voice in the selection of their pastors,

are defeated. VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

New Providence congregation has been recently essed with a work of the Holy Spirit, so powerful New Providence congregation has been recently blessed with a work of the Holy Spirit, so powerful in its influences, and so glorious in its results, that it is spoken of as without a parallel in the history of our churches. The good work commenced at a meeting held on Friday, the 19th ult. preparatory to the celebration of the Lord's Supper. The religious services were continued three or four days in succession, as is usual in that church on such occasions. On Monday, the day on which it was expected that the meeting would be closed, some were rejoicing in hope, and many were anxiously inquiring, "what shall we do to be saved?" A deep and solenn interest in eternal things was awakened in the minds of many. It was therefore judged proper to continue the meeting, which was held daily and protracted till the following Monday. Large congregations were assembled from day to day, through The annual meeting of the London Baptist Missionary Society was mentioned in our last. There are some remarks in the reported addresses, that deserve attention. Mr. Buxton appeared there, he said, to express his gratitude for what the society deserve attention. Mr. Buxton appeared there, he said, to express his gratitude for what the society had done towards the abolition of slavery. After giving his views of its influence, both in doing and suffering, he adverted to the present aspect of the anti-slavery cause, and to the future. He said:

He came there that day not only to express his gratitude to God and to that Society, but to enforce upon them the consideration that a field was now opening for greater, for quadruple exertions;—that they would have to labor not merely for \$6,000 negroes in the West Indies;—the question was, should 6,800,000 of slaves have justice done to them? Should they be declared free, or remain in bondage? Much depended upon their efforts. If the liberated slaves did well, slavery would speedily be banished from the earth; if not, no one could say how long slavery would easting to gasting to exist. The slaves would do well do well and the said tempt to describe the interesting scene witnessed on this cecusion; he have to depend to depend to depend to the present aspect of the anti-slaver would do well.

Rev. Mr. Jones, of New York, whose ministry in Rockingham county was followed by the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, was laboring among his people. Mr. M. returned a day or two after the meeting began, and in the progress of it, in addition to the abandant labors of Mr. Jones, he was assisted by the Rev. Messrs. MrFarland of Augusta, Atkinson, General Agent of the Bitle Society of Virginia, and Davidson, of Rockbridge. In due time, we hope the pastor of the church will furnish as with a narrative of this revival, which may be regarded by many as a grateful offering to the praise of divine grace, and excite them to pray without ceasing for the influences of the Spirit which God most freely imparts to those prepared to receive the blessing.

[Richmond Tel.

THE HOLY BIBLE IN CHINESE .- A second edition

THE HOLV BIBLE IN CHINESE.—A second edition of the Bible has recently been published at the Anglo-Chinese College, Malaca; it is a large and beautiful octave in 21 volumes, and has been printed with new blocks. Had the college been the means of accomplishing nothing more than the publication of this and a former edition of the Bible, we should think its founder and contributers abundantly repaid for all their lators. But we know from good authority, that many of the students, who have been educated in the college, are now filling respectable stations, civil or commercial, in the Straits; and educated in the college, are now filling respectable stations, civil or commercial, in the Straits; and that some of them are teaching the English fanguage in Pegu and Cochinchina. And above all, we rejoice to know that some have there received the gospel in the love of it; obey its precepts; enjoy its consolations; and assist, even in China itself, in diffusing a knowledge of its righteous requisitions and its glorious promises.

DR. CHALMERS IN LONDON.—The London Morn-DR. CHALMERS IN LONDON.—The London Morn-ing Herald of July 8th says: "The Rev. Dr. Chal-mers preached again at the National Scotch church yesterday, in aid of the funds, and attracted quite as numerous a congregation (more numerous it could not be) as on the previous Sunday. The admission was principally by tickets, many of the hearers of which were at the church at 7 o'clock, when the doors were opened, and by eleven when the service commenced, every part of the building was accrowd-ed and the heat so extensive, that several individ-uals—young men amongst the rest—were brough

out in a fainting state by the police. Hundreds were away, unable to obtain admission at all. At the conclusion of the service more than fifty carriage were at the door, and in addition to these, between 20 and 30 carriages, backney coaches, and calviolet which arrived too late, were compelled to return with their burdens. Lord Morpeth and severa other of the nobility were present. The collection on the previous Sunday amounted to 270t.

SIAM .- We are sorry to hear that Mr. Abeel, of account of ill-health, has been obliged to leave Siam. On the 15th ult, he was at Singapore, where he had been for about two mouths; and though his health was considerably improved, it was still uncertain with him, whether he should return again to Ban-

kok.
From a communication now before us, written by
Mr. Abeel, and which we will publish in our next
number, it appears to be doubtful whether Protestant missionaries are to be tolerated and allowed to tant missionaries are to be tolerated and allowed to prosecute their labora under the present government of Siam. There is at present, we suppose, no Protestant missionary in that country. Mr. Jones was, by late accounts, at Singapore, waiting for an opportunity to go up to Bankok.

During his last visit to Siam, Mr. Abeelwas occupied much of the time in distributing Christian bearing.

pied much of the time in distributing Christian books among the people on board the Chinese junks. About eighty of these junks, he says, visited Siam during the last season. [Chinese Repository.

Barrier Continuated Secrety - Annual meet ing in London, June 21. The Society employs seven laborers on the Continent mostly in the north of

France. Among them are:
M. Froelich, who had been for some time engaged M. Froelich, who had been for some time engaged in devoted labors in the canon of Argovia, assisted by three lay brethren of his congregation. They had traversed a large domain of moral darkness in the vicinity of Brogg. He had suffered much for conscience sake, having been expelled from the Swiss National Church, of which he had been for some years an ordained minister, for his faithful exhibition of the Gospel. On the eastern side of France, M. Vierne preached regularly at Montbeliard, and as frequently as possible in the surrounding villages. A church of forty members was already formed, of which M. Vierne was co-pastor with M. Vienne, a Pædobaptist minister of considerable talents and learning. A member and deacon of that church, M. de Rodt, had recently visited England for the purpose of receiving ordination. heavy persecution, together with his extensive intellec-tual and moral qualities, led the Committee to hope that he was destined to occupy an important place in the evan on of that countr

Receipts about \$730-Expenditures \$1,675.

LIBERIA .-- If we may judge from some of the statements of the Emancipator, we should conclude that if the people die there rapidly, it is a country which must "replenish" with wonderful despatch. Rev. Mr. Pinney went to Liberia some six months since, "single and alone." The Emancipator says; "We learn be has returned, having lost his wife and children." A pedicia load service. children." A prolific land surely, in which a man-ean find a wife and marry her, and have a family of (nobody knows how many) "children," and lose the whole; and all in six months! [Western Recorder.

BOSTON RECORDER. Wednesday, August 21, 1833.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

New Jersey and Massachusetts.

The Quaker case in New Jersey has been decided in favor of the Orthodoz party. The decision is fi-nal,-being that of the Court of Appeals, the highest in the state; and consisting in this case of eleven Judges. The principle decided is stated as follows by the N. Y. Journal of Commerce :

The principle involved in this decision, as we understand, is briefly this: that the Hicksites have so far swerved from the original Quaker doctrines, that donations, be quests, &c., made for the support of those doctrines, made left to that portion of the congregation or Socie I maintain them, even though the Hickates sho mber the Orthodox, and of course he able to the or to express a more utulity,—doubtle ns. Or to express it more products, so-tis, &c. made to a congregation or society for the port of certain religious doctrines, cannot be lawfully lied to the support of other doctrines directly at vari-

Such a decision in Massachusetts would place a different man in the Hollis Professorship at Harvard, and restore to a large number of our Orthodox churches funds that are now employed in the service of Unitarianism.

The New Jersey case, too, if we may judge from the brief notice that we have seen of the pleadings, is still stronger than above represented in favor of the claims of the Orthodox in Massachusetts. The Hicksites claimed the funds, not on the ground that they had become the majority, &c., but on the ground that their tenets were the original Quakerism, for the support of which the funds in question were given. We have seen no evidence that it ever occ to them, that their claims could be allowed on any other ground,

CHARITY AND FAITH.

MISS CALAME'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR POOR GIRLS NEUCHATEL, SWITZERLAND.

[Translated for the Boston Recorder.]
If there is, in some countries of Europe, a Christ nity friendly to popular ignorance, and which, far from taking pains to promote the instruction and nowhere has this constraining desire been stronger, feel what it is to be an intelligent and moral being, effects and which every one is anxious to obtain, created in the image of the Supreme Intellect, and erieted in the image of the Supreme interior, and called to resume that image, now lost. True Christa Basle, visited Miss C. when about to proceed to ians have always been so deeply convinced of the his distant field of labor on the shores of the Black importance of instruction, so thorough has been their persuasion that it is their duty to enlighten others, with this institution was the consequence, and he (i. e. that it is the will of God that they should do it) obtained permission to become an associate that, confiding in the words, "If we ask of God benevelont labors and devote himself to the educaany thing according to his will, he heareth us," tion of boys. He teaches them Latin, German, and they have been seen to conceive and execute, for even Greek; and above all endeavors to impress popular instruction, and even for studies more or less. n advance of those included under that term projects This true disciple of Jesus Christ has also learnt a that would have a thousand times appalled the pru- trade, that of baker, at which he proposes to work dent enterprize of mere philanthropy. In the 17th century a poor German ecclesiastic, Francke, estab-lished at Halle an Asylum where he received, sup-pounds a week. ported, and educated an immense number of poor children, and all without any other resources than donations solicited in the Saviour's name, which were always expected with perfect confidence, and never failed to arrive at the moment of neal. We might mention more than one example of the kind in our own times; we could refer to the Neuhoff establishment near Strasburg; to the normal school tablishment near Strasburg; to the normal school, established at Glay, Department of Doubs, by Mr. Jaquet, and to many others. For the present, however, we determined to many others. vote the space at our command, to some particulars relating to the Billodes Institution, in the Valley of Locle, Neuchatel, Switzerland, This establishment owes its existence and developement to the Christian charity of a Lady, who, in spite of a thousand difficulties and without pecuniary resources of her own, has, with singular strength of faith, execuher own, has, with singular strength of the ted a plan that faith alone could justify.

It was in 1814 that Miss Calame co plan of providing for the education of a few poor girls. She induced many benevotent ladies to join her in this good work, and began by placing in different schools five young girls, the expense of whose

tuition was to be provided for by a committee. Af- | firm; an affecting union, and one that may terwards the number of girls increased, and it was thought best to place them together under a single eacher. In 1816 the number amounted to 16. In that and the succeeding year, very great difficulties put Miss C.'s zeal to a severe trial. There was such scarcity in Switzerland as to make provisions of the most indispensable necessity so dear that the ladies constituting the committee became discouraged; and they brought forward so many objections and difficulties that Miss C., who could not reconcile her mind to the abandonment of the poor girls, determined to take the whole responsibility of their support upon herself. One or two only of the ladies joined ner in the plan which she matured for keeping up the establishment: the others pronounced it irrat not founded on reason, but on faith, and the benevolent author of it, being assured that God would not forsake her, had already ceased to put her trust in man. During the second year of the scarcity, she did not hesitate to borrow funds to eke out the contributions, which were no longer equal to the wan of the establishment. After the time of trial was over, it was proper to think of placing the children in a better house than that which had witnessed th origin and progress of an undertaking so evidently favored of God. The number of children increased every day. In 1827 it was more than 150. In 182 ed to 200. To account for this rapid increase it must be mentioned that Miss C. was not afraid to receive all who came, without troubling herself about the country, the religion, or the age of the little unfortunates. This liberality is so remarkable that one cannot help recognizing some miraculous in the success that has crowned it, down to the present time. Such improvidence (as the world calls it) can be attained only by a degree of faith which many Christians will hardly be able to tem of education at the Billodes,-that is, it is charunderstand. There is something so sublime in this unbounded charity, this trusting every moment to the Divine goodness, that words can hardly be found to express the astonishment it awakens. How can Miss C. support the weight of so much responsibility, of so many cares for the subsistence of her numerous colony from day to day, without aid from Him who tells us " cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee ; he shall never suffer the istance of men than she, but she knows that it

ought to be hoped for only from God. The numerous donations sent to Miss C, enabled her to erect near the buildings occupied by the children, a house large enough for the accomplishment of all her beautiful plans. Here are all the accommodations that can contribute to the health or advance the well-being of the little inmates. When any of ject, attack this large family, the faith and zeal of the pressure of necessity. At one time 61 of the children had the measles together; and the expense thus rendered necessary exhausted Miss C,'s pecuniary resources. The physician had ordered stewed fruit for the convalescent. As soon as she had looked to God in trayer for means to supply this want of her little patients, there arrived a quantity of dried prunes, sent by a friend of the Institution, who thus answered the request that had been addressed to the Lord in secret, " Ask, and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall find."

But let us sueak of the teachers Miss instructress of the young girls, is a fine example of the development that Christian education may give to happy natural qualifications. A simple pe at the age of fourteen she had been taught only to read, write, and make lace; but her thirst for knowledge became so strong that her father was induced ra consult Miss Calame respecting the proceeding procuring for her suitable instruction; her education was very quickly entered upon under the eye of her who knew so well how to multiply her means of usefulness; and the young girl was soon qualified to take charge of a village school, in which she was remarkably successful. In 1821 she left this narrow sphere to assist Miss Calame, whose strength was nequal to her task. Miss-- did not hesitate a moment to forego the advantages which her talents ight have secured, and joyfully devoted herself to the education of the poor children entrusted to her care. Those of her young pupils who gave evidence of decided capabilities, receive from her all the instruction necessary to qualify them for teachers; they also have lessons in German, drawing, and mufrom masters connected with the establishment. A much more elementary course is pursued with all the others, who are designed for waiting and nurof the 'one thing needful;' it is to the heart of the children that the teachers address themselves; they children may prepare for what awaits them, the little ing into play the motives too generally made use of in education.

To a female friend of Miss C. is entrusted the duty of explaining the Scriptures to the young girls for intellectual and moral development of masses, op- one hour daily. Not that religion is made a study poses, on the contrary, every enterprise that aims at by itself; on the contrary, the lessons drawn from it this developement; there is another Christianity, the find their application in all other employments. But true Christianity of the Gospel, which excites in its regularity is necessary in this, the most important of disciples a constraining desire to diffuse information, all studies; and thus, the pupils not only learn the and extend to all, those means of advancement which facts of Sacred History, but are taught to make pracit is the object of primary instruction to furnish; and tical inferences for their own guidance, with a clearness and precision that may well astonish and denowhere can there have been more solicitude for light. The two friends give to such pupils as disthe education of the human mind and heart, than among those who have learnt to understand and branches of study,—a favor which produces the best

Mr. Baudel, a student of the Mission Semina upon their hearts the lessons of Divine wisdom. with his pupils, -which will be a great saving to the pounds a week.

A second master, Mr. Fritche, gives lessons in drawing, French, geography and arithmetic, to the younger boys; and devotes his leisure to drawing patterns for lace, -exercising like all the other teach ers, a watchful guardianship over the children.

Two master tailors, four shoemakers, and an old man who teaches turning and polishing, contribute to the support of the establishment by working for

The youngest children are put under the care of a blind woman; she attends with the older pupils at their lessons, remembers whatever can be of use to the younger children, and repeats it with angelic patience to each one separately. One is astonished to hear children from four to seven years old speak so intelligently on a variety of subjects. It need not be said that the blind purse often speaks to them of Him who is so unticenble a manner called little

Another friend of infancy lends her eyes to her who has lost her own; but she is derformed and in-

beings, who neglect to use for the good of othe that health and those powers which have been given them by God for that purpose. The blind woman sings; she teaches the infant voices to follow her own; The blind w -and the children are sometimes heard singing in their play hymns which it has been a pleasure to them to learn. One day they were told that the words they were using were more proper for the hour of prayer, and that at play they should sing something They at once struck into a plaintive melody the grave and gentle movement of which slackene their little steps,-the words, too, being adapted to the circumstances of these poor creatures, who, from abandonment to all kinds of sin and suffering, had been gathered, in the providence of God, into a safe

Three seamstresses teach the girls tho

and loved asylum.

work by which they may contribute to the suppor of the establishment while here, and secure their own when they shall have left it. The division of labor is carried to a very great extent; the results are good; and the products are expended for the common benefit with such wise and liberal economy as to secure quiet and satisfaction throughout th establishment. The small income from the sale of work, &c., and the moderate charge paid by some pupils for tuition, are by no means equal to the ex penses of the establishment; but yet no child is ever refused admittance so long as lodgings can be provided; and they are always well fed and clothed. The providence of God supplies every want, by means of numerous donations which came from all quarters; so that at the end of the year the balance be tween the receipts and expenditures is but a few francs either way. The word of God rules throughout the whole sys actegized by a union of great kindness with consid-

erate and judicious strictness. A maternal reproof is in most cases enough to check the indulgence of say that this language, used with refe bad dispositions; and it is only when obstinate evil a collection of quotations, is enough to ev demands it, that recourse is had to more severe methods, according to Prov. 23: 13, 14,- Withhold not correction from the child. Thou shalt beat him those authorities at hand. Let me veri with the rod, and shalt deliver his soul from hell.' Perverse and unmanageble characters are extremerighteous to be moved." No one more needs the as- ly rare here; only one child has been sent away as incorrigible. Instances, however, have occcurred, in which children accustomed to vagabond habits, disliking the restraints of the Institution, have ran away; but God has watched over the little fugitives, and has in all cases brought them back with better dispositions. One of the boys, twelve years however, in different parts of page xii. old and of more than ordinary intelligence, eloped and went to Neuchatel. Not knowing what to do the contagious diseases to which children are sub-Calame, who sent him back with a letter requesting go free." He then said: her who is as a mother to them all, increase with that he might be forgiven. The intercession was unnecessary; as soon as the boy presented himself before his kind benefactress, she welcomed him with a warm embrace; her admonition for his conduct was evidently prompted by the tenderest regard for his welfare; his only punishment was, shame for what he had done

New Year's is a holyday at the Billodes. Miss Calame, notwithstanding the difficulty that she meets with in providing some little present for each of the children, yet indulges herself in this extra expense,-being assisted in it by a large number of friends who take pleasure in contributing to such enjoyments in her interesting little colony. We are eluctant to omit here some passages of a letter in which she gives an account of the last New Year's holyday; it would show far beyond any words of ours with what power such a scene appeals to the kindest and purest feelings of the heart; but the effu-

The joy of all these children at the signt of the presents made ready for them with so much pleasure by their friend; that of the teachers, happy in being thus and to such an extent the instruments of good; and the concert of pleased and grateful infant voices singing the praises of Almighty God .- constitute a scene that cannot be witnessed without deep emotion. Well!—this pleasure, so elevated and pure, is within the reach of all. If it is not given to all Christians to serve their Master with the zeal and energy of the foundress of the Billodes, there is yet no one but can find opportunity to labor for the good of his brethren; it is an easy matter, -if one only de-

Thus, without the noise and show that too ofte accompany benevolent effort, there has risen up, in om of a retired valley, an establishment which realizes the generous plans of Pestalozzi, which is sery maids. All the studies pursued in the Institu- its manual labor characteristics, is not unlike the tion are made strictly subordinate to the knowledge magnificent Institution at Holwyl; and which at the same time shows how well an asylum for young beings whose bearts are there opened to the knowledge of the Lord. It is also easy to see how the moral you withhold from your readers what is power of such an establishment extends itself abroad; the wish to aid, in some way, in its support, exerts a salutary influence on a great many people of all classes,—and even of all countries; for it would be unjust not to mention that Miss Calame receives from strangers who visit Switzerland, tokens of their deep interest in her undertaking.

ANTI-COLONIZATION.

Editor. It has been my wish for some time to lay before the readers of the Recorder what the opnents of the Colonization Society shall acknowledge to be a fair statement of their principal objecons. I had reason to expect such a statement from one of the officers of the N. E. Anti-Slavery Society; but it has not been furnished. As that So ciety, however, has given its sanction to your Thoughts" by circulating them gratuitously, suppose, Mr. Garrison, that your statement may be egarded as one that your associates generally are willing to abide by. Your proofs, too, I shall be permitted to consider fair specimens of the kind of proof on which they rely. Do me the favor therefore, if you please, to state your objections.

Mr. Garrison, —"The American Colonization Society is pledged not to oppose the system of slavery." p. 38.

Editor.—Do you mean that all its members are

thus pledged individually? Mr. G.—"There is not a sound timber in this reat Babel; from the foundation to the roof, it is tten and defective." p. 39. Editor. - But please to say, without metaphor and

in plain terms, what you mean by this charge. m pain terms, what you mean by this charge.

Mr. G.—" It is my purpose in this first section to show first, the original design of the Society; secondly, that it is still strictly adhered to; and lastly, that the society is solemnly pledged not to interfere with the system of slavery, or in any manner to disturb the repose of the planters." p. 40.

Editor. And we want you mean by this charge.

of all the individuals that belong to it? Mr. G .- " No man has a right to form an allian with others, which prevents him from rebuking sin or exposing the guilt of sinners." "He cannot suppress his voice, or stop his ears to the groans of the prisoners, and he innocent." p. 40. Editor .- Your charge, then, is against the individ-

Editor. - And to prove this of the society, as such

nal members of the Society? Mr. G.—" The language of the non-slaveholdin members of the Colonization Society to the owners of slaves is virtually as follows: • • • We therefore

do solemnly agree, that if you will unite with us in expelling this dangerous class [the free blacks] from our shores, we will never accuse you of robbery or oppression; or irritate your feelings by asserting the right of the slaves to immediate freedom." pp. 40,

Editor .- And you pledge yourself to prove the Mr. G.—" I say, this is virtually their languages as I shall soon indisputably show." p. 41.

Editor.—I think I understand you. You und

take to prove that the members of the society by the act of joining it, severally pledged the not to do any thing, either in their as their individual capacity, in opposition to s Please to favor me now with your proof. You

first to show " the original design of the social Mr. G.-" The second article of the this society is in the following la The object to which its atte

chusively directed, is to promote and for colonizing (with their consent) the of color residing in our country, in A such other place as Congress shall deem in dient.' ** &c. p. 42. Editor. Very well. And I will acknowledge

this design "is still strictly adhered to roubling you for the proof. Mr. G. Here, then, is a combin

ing itself not only to respect the system of slow but to frown indignantly upon those who shall a to assail it." p. 51. Fditor, What! I thought it was agreed! as that, to use you own language, " the Soci not swerved from its original design." If it h en such pledges as you assert, it certain swerved.' Where do you find them?

Mr. G. "It were needless to multiply the Editor. Of the 40 extracts, or so, that 1 6 these nine pages (42 to 51,) there are only to

purport to be the official language of the Mar and but one that seems to have been sancti the Society. In neither of these is there at pledge. Mr. G. " A large majority of them [the

come in the most official and authoritative and their language is explicit beyond cavil. Editor. Two, a large majority !- Or an &c. the " most official and authoritative of the Society's objects? You must allo cions respecting the accuracy of your thorities, in other respects. I have be your quotations from such as I have.

Mr. G. " Our Society has nothing question of slavery.' *** Whilst the tests that it has no designs on the right ter in the slave—or the property in his slav the laws guarantee to him, &c.—[Fourteen Report."] p. 44.

Editor. You do not give me Smith's speech is a long one. I find your or been speaking of the influence of Africa tion on slaveholders-leading them

"I am persuaded, Sir, that here is which I do not say that our Society sh greatest stress and its most sanguine it Society has nothing to do with the qu ry)—[this parenthesis constitutes the your quotation,]—but I do say that it your quotation, they who desire the abolition nost sanguine hopes."

Here is the whole sentence from whi selected a single line, thrown by Mr. S. nthesis. Mr. S. was showing how of the Society tended to the abolition of s would have it understood that he is pl nothing for that object, and that he here consistently with such a pledge. But to proceed. After some further

apying about one-third of the page, Mr. We admit that in this way, that i enovation of Africa, the Colonization of Africa and influence on the lition of slavery in our land. But it is a way that leads through a ch -or the property in his slave which the lites to him, -it does nevertheless admit, tee to him.—It does nevertheress admit, that the successful prosecution of the Society must produce moral i moral changes leading to the voluntary of the slave, not only in our country, it is useful? e world

Look, now, Sir, at your quotation. dence can be placed in a pamphlet made to entences, thus torn from their connexion to speak a language which their author's hor? And the language, you say, "is ex vond cavil!"

Mr. G. " Its primary object now to colonize, with their own consent, color, on the coast of Africa, or else gress may deem expedient. And, Sir, to admit, under any circumstrin this Hall, that it has ever cardinal object.' [Speech of Mr. Benhar

Editor. This is from page xxiii. follows? Mr. B. proceeded to say

"It is true, that the friends of Afric "It is true, that the friends of Africation ever have and do now anticipate the influence of this Association will encour ry emancipation; and by removing the which the laws restricting emancipatic tended to guard, induce those states, so ed for their chivalry and independence, modify or abrogate those laws, but to for the safe and gradual abolition of sthus in time to obliterate the only state freedom of our political institutions. freedom of our political institution true, Sir, that these sentiments were tained by the primitive patrons of the promulgated to the world in its first Anni &c.

Your quotations, then in both these made, in your pages, to have a bearing site to the tenor of the passages from whi taken. I presume your other quot in the same way. Not the least reli can be placed upon them as proofs eve timents of their authors. Much less any sort of justice or fairness be app

bibiting the principles and intention I have, then, before me, your first of your own words, with a specimen of Let us look back a little and see whatit

1. You have shown that the colon people of color is the exclusive obje ety-that such is declared, in the its single purpose, and that it has per

swerved from that purpose. Is it wrong to colonize, with their free people of color? Certainly not. self willing to assist any who may Hayti or to Canada,-Is it wrong for the single purpose of coloni wherein does the wrong consist? William associate to do what it would be particularly to the particular to the particula to do as individuals? But you say pledged not to oppose the system more than it is pledged not to proof the Bible. No more than it is pled mote the civilization of Africa, or the slave-trade. If it is, show if more than the Bible Society is pledged slavery, or do anything to promo justice, and holiness among men. ety is pledged to the single work of Holy Scriptures. Among the results of friends expect the promotion of truth The Colonization Society is pledged work of colonizing. Among its expect the abolition of the slave-trade and the civilization of Africa, &c .- You let

August 91, 18 oved, then, that the Soc

inly, and not something mount of what you have jety, as such. In support of your as 1 members of the Society at adduced a particle of fahem as ' having entere

prevents them from rebuki s much proof of this, as that the members of the Bi promotion of temperance, one particle more. By join and exclusive object is the io I pledge myself never evalence of crime? By American Board, do I ples hing that shall have a s burches at home?

Two things are necessar against the members of the men pledged not to do an anything in relation to it e Society; and 2. You must pledged not to do anything olition of slavery. Fortug Your proofs, untrustwork o be, do not, even in the

touch either of these point The constitution of the expected influences and re thing to be done, and, in g doing it. Doubtless its for such an undertaking.
sults; they intended to The probable influences prosecuted, were seen to therefore, it commended i and to some by another. tives and expectations m their language. In find no topic more promi frequently and decidedly ation of the society to ency to abolish slavery.

The drift of this object individual members tionable sense, not to very. And the argument to the Bible Society, v hat it and its members me objectionable sens

Some people are in tro icle on the character pied a few weeks ago f e. The object of it ousiveness of much the of anti-slavery newspaper plying to Washington the especting--not slavehe declamation can make the regard the Father of his thief, manstealer, &c. been in the habit of main

justly applicable to every to get rid of the odium, way, without acknowl reating their readers mor after year with slanderou ing remarks from the V

ing remarks from the V some of the twistings ans resorted to:

We charged that class views are expressed in the perance, &c. with holding a hypocrite, a thief, a mannow in hell; and we produced deny that the charge is true, produced as evidence prove was sunfair for us to fisste we did. We did it by quo meeh unfairness there can what they roully do hold, by are willing that others should be a sunfair for men, but with and said that every one of the out exception, was a hypowith mantaining that Was We did not say that he had a hypocrite. We said not much unfairness was three Take an example, for its say—what it would be very both the Editors of the "thieves." Suppose the Nus with maintaining that Mr quote our own words as a proply,—this is unfair—we name—we only laid down about the editorship of the represent the Chronicle as Goodell, when his name we tioned. Suppose the Audirectly,—do you, or do ye

tioned. Suppose the Ame directly,—do you, or do you is a " thief?"—and we she continue to complain of much foundation would the cases are exactly the sar

cases are exactly the same case is, the Editors of charged with hypocrisy, more than two.

The Genius says,

"To lay down proposi respecting slavery and slivery different thing from viduals."

Very true; for "gene But the "terms" used in

Very true; for "genee But the "terms" used in tal." They were united ception. The writer tool that they must be unders force of his reasoning der saity. And to use such ferent thing from arraigning dividuals" included under But will the Genus abus tation? The Editors and

But will the Geniss abitation? The Editors any forthwith to manumit his that Gen. Mercer ought call this application of the If Gen. Mercer should ra would they call it unfair, ver.al, that their "abstrated deratood as applying to it man who thus applies the as they treat us? If so, down propositions? and them? For our part, we utility of any "abstract" and application to individed and universal proposition collar doctrines of Garrithind of sophistry, and we seter of Washington," of If the Liberator or its they must any either yes.

hey must say either yes

If the Liberator or the they must say either yes ington seas all that, the lie indignation. If they ington could hold slaves or a manstenler, it will deserving part, and the most excit clamation we have had unjust and abusive. An afraid to meet either of it the true reason why they the reason? We saked the Genis man-stealer?" The chiwe will bell what we otherwise, for fear we dever, to their disadvants does not suit their parpidefine some word used in and so on indefinitely. We shington a mansteale Washington a manutez swer. The cause mandancates in such a pre

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n bearing directs ges from which is proofs even of its be appealed to a no whatit at

the russon?

We asked the Genius, "Was George Washington a man-stealer?" The editors "promise a fair naswer," if we will tell what we mean by a span-stealer; but not otherwise, for fear we shall make some age of their answer, to their disadvantage. If we give a definition which does not sait their purpose, they will probably ask as to define some word used in it, before they give a definition which does not sait their purpose, they will probably ask as to define some word used in it, before they give their answer, and so on indefinitely. To the plain question, was George Washington a minuscular they dore not give a plain answer. The cause must be a had one, which places its not except the problem of the contract of the cause must be a had one, which places its not except the cause must be a had one, which places its not seed to the contract of the cause must be a had one, which places its not except the cause must be a had one, which places its not except the cause must be a bad one, which places its not except the cause must be a bad one, which places its not except the cause must be a bad one, which places its not except the plain and the cause must be a bad one which places its not except the cause must be a bad one, which places its not except the cause must be a bad one which places its not except the cause must be a bad one which places its not except the cause must be a bad one which places its not except the cause must be a bad one which places its not except the cause of the cause of the cause of the cause when a form will need on the cause when a form will need on Tuesday. The definition which are cause we will need for the day of the cause when a form will need on Tuesday. The definition which are caused the cause of the cause when a form which are caused to the day of the cause of t

roved, then, that the Society is a Color ciety, and not something else. This is the whole amount of what you have shown respecting the Society, as such. 2. In support of your assertion that the individ-

pledge themselves not to oppose slavery, you have not adduced a particle of proof. You have spoken of them as ' having entered into an alliance which prevents them from rebuking sin and exposing the milt of sinners; and you have brought forward just as much proof of this, as you can of the assertion that the members of the Bible Society do, by becoming such, pledge themselves to do nothing for the promotion of temperance, -- just as much, and not one particle more. By joining a Society whose sole and exclusive object is the promotion of temperance, do I pledge myself never to anything to check the prevalence of crime? By becoming a member of the merican Board, do I pledge myself not to do any thing that shall have a salutary influence on the

burches at home? Two things are necessary to make out your eas against the members of the Colonization Society as men pledged not to do any thing against slavery: . You must show that they are pledged not to anything in relation to it except as members of the icty; and 2. You must prove that the Society is pledged not to do anything that shall tend to the ablition of slavery. Fortunately you can do neither. Your proofs, untrustworthy as I have shown them to be, do not, even in the form you have given them, touch either of these points.

The constitution of the society says nothing about

expected influences and results. It only defines the thing to be done, and, in general terms, the way of doing it. Doubtless its framers had their reasons for such an undertaking. They expected some results; they intended to bring something to pass. The probable influences of such a plan, successfully prosecuted, were seen to be various; and to some, herefore, it commended itself by one consideration and to some by another. We must learn the motives and expectations of its founders and friends from their language. In examining that, you will find no topic more prominent, no expectation more frequently and decidedly expressed, from the organ-ization of the society to this hour, than its ten-

dency to abolish slavery.

The drift of this objection is, that the society and its individual members are pledged, in some objectionable sense, not to oppose the system of slaery. And the argument of your first section, applied to the Bible Society, would just as much prove that it and its members individually, are pledged, in some objectionable sense, not to oppose the "tem-

CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON.

Some people are in trouble to this day about the article on the character of Washington, which we opied a few weeks ago from the Vermont Chroni-The object of it was, as the reader will recollect, to show the unsoundness, injustice, and usiveness of much that is said by a certain class of anti-slavery newspapers. This was done by applying to Washington the language which they use specting--not slaveholders generally-but all slaveholders without exception. Now no argument or declamation can make the people of this country regard the Father of his country, as a hypocrite thief, manstealer, &c. Those therefore, who have been in the habit of maintaining that such terms are justly applicable to every slaveholder, are anxious to get rid of the odium, or screen themselves in some way, without acknowledging that they have bee treating their readers month after month and year after year with slanderous declamation. The following remarks from the Vermont Chronicle expose some of the twistings and turnings that have been

some of the twistings and turnings that have been resorted to:

We charged that class of Anti-Slavery men, whose views are expressed in the Liberator, Genius of Temperance, &c. with holding that Gen. Washington was a hypocrite, a thief, a man-stealer, guilty of perjury, and now in hell; and we produced our proof. They do not deny that the charge is true, or that the extracts which we produced as evidence prove it to be true; but they say it was unfair for us to fasten it upon them in the way we did. We did it by quoting their own words. How much unfairness there can be, in proving that men hold what they really do hold, by quoting their own words. We are willing that others should judge.

The unfairness laid to our charge consists in this: The writer from whom we quoted described Washington and some other men, but without calling any one by name, and said that every one of the men he had described, without exception, was a hypocrite, &c. We did not say that he had cated Washington by name a hypocrite. We said nothing which implied it. How much unfairness was there in this?

Take an example, for illustration. Suppose we should say—what it would be very improper for us to say,—that both the Editors of the Genius of Taypearse are

say—what it would be very improper for us to say,—that both the Editors of the Genius of Temperance are "thieves." Suppose the N. Y. American should charge us with maintaining that Mr. Wm. Goodell is a thief, and gavie our own words as a proof. Suppose we should re-ply,—this is unfair—we did not call Mr. Goodell by name—we only laid down a certain abstract proposition

is, the Editors on god with hypoerisy, their, to than two.

The Genius says,
"To lay down propositions respecting sin and suntespecting alawary and slaverholders, in general terms is a very different thing from arraigning and denouncing individuals."

Very true; for "general terms" admit of exceptions. But the "terms" used in the Liberator were not "general." They were universal. The whole force of his reasoning depended on their absolate universal. The whole force of his reasoning depended on their absolate universal. The whole force of his reasoning depended on their absolate universal. The whole force of his reasoning depended on their absolate universal. The whole force of his reasoning depended on their absolate universal. The whole force of his reasoning depended on their absolate universal. The whole force of his reasoning depended on their absolate universal. The whole force of his reasoning depended on their absolate universal. The whole force of his reasoning depended on their absolate universal. The whole force of his reasoning depended on their absolate universal. The whole force of his reasoning depended on their absolate universal. The whole force of his reasoning depended on their absolate universal. The whole force of his reasoning depended on their absolate universal. The whole force of his reasoning depended on their absolate universal. The whole force of his reasoning dependent on the week of the Treason of the Triniterion.

The Rev. Jours.

The Rev. Jours. If Gen. Mercer should read it, and say this means me, would they call it unfair? Will they make the rule universal, that their "abstract" propositions are not to be understood as applying to individulas? Will they treat every man who thus applies them, whether a shaveholder or not, as they treat se? If so, for what purpose do they lay down propositions? and what good do they expect from them? For our part, we have so faith in the soundness or utility of any "abstract" proposition, which will not bear an application to individuals. Such use of "abstract" and universal propositions is nitways sophistical. The paculiar doctrines of Garrisonism are made up of this very kind of sophistry, and we wrote our article on the "Character of Washington," or purpose to expose it. If the Liberater or its defeoders answer our question, they must say either yes or no. If they say yes, Washington acas all that, they will be overwhelmed with public indignation, If they say, no; if they grant that Washington could hold slaves without being a hypocrite, a thisf, or a manusculer, it will follow that other men may hold slaves without deserving these names, and that a large part, and the most executing part of the Anti-Slavery declaration we have had for four years past, is apphysical, unjust and abusive. Are they aware of this? Are they affind to most executing part of the Anti-Slavery declaration we have had for four years past, is apphysical, unjust and abusive. Are they aware of this? Are they affind to most either of those consequences? And is this the reason?

We asked the Genius, "Was George Washington a

We do not wonder in the least that these men are so reluctant to blot out what they have so long spo-ken of as undoubted and most exciting truth; and give up to public abhorrence page after page of 2. In support of your assertion that the individus their choicest logic and declaration; and forego the all members of the Society do, by becoming such, unrestricted use of those favorite "epithets," by dint

diver the public abhorrence page after page of their choicest logic and declaration; and forego the unrestricted use of those favorite "eighthets," by dint of which Mr. Garrison recommends the prosecution of their cause; and yet all this they must do, or acknowledge that, in their opinion, the character of Washington ought to be spoken of in terms abhorrent to the universal sentiment of the American people. If they will just come up to the dilemma fairly, they shall be mounted on which horn they choose.

Bestrast Arren Colonization Society. We had before seen a notice of a preliminary meeting of invited friends of the object, which seems to have been disturbed by the unexpected presence of Mr. Garrison and others. At the general meeting the Duke of Sussex took the chair, supported by Lord Bexley, Mr. Petter, M. P., Mr. Buckingham, M. P., Mr. Roebuck, M. P., Mr. Buckingham, M. P., Mr. Roebuck, M. P., Mr. Elliott Cresson, and the Rev. Dr. Kenney. There was a very warm debate between the friends and the opposers of the measure is to the slave to work for a longer time, will be guilty of a missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M., sailed from New York for the Straits of Magellan. The Journal of Commerce says:

The vessel belongs to Silas E. Burrows, E. Eq. who have rey liberally provided the two gealenes with their passage and stores on this voyage, and also directed the way in the passage and stores on this voyage, and also directed the passage and stores on this voyage, and also directed the passage and stores on this voyage, and also directed the passage and stores on this voyage, and also directed the passage and stores on this voyage, and also directed the passage and stores on this voyage, and also directed the passage and stores on this voyage, and also directed the passage and stores on this voyage, and also directed the passage and stores on this voyage, and also directed the passage and stores on this voyage, and also directed the passage and stores on this voyage, and also directed the passage and stores on th

spoken of as " in want," in Montreal, laboring hard for the maintenance of his wife and family. proposed to raise by subscription, a life annuity for m, and to petition Parliament for a grant of land in Canada, on which his family may be supported.

ROWLAND HILL.-It has been mentioned in our olumns that the late Rev. Rowland Hill left a large part of his estate to the Village Itingrancy or Evan gelical Society. The objects of that Society are to educate young men for the ministry, and to spread the Gospel in places where it is most needed; it is an Education and Home Missionary Society. Mr. Hill lived to see more than 100 faithful ministers, educated in its Theological Seminary at Hackney, engaged in preaching the Gospel. Its receipts it the year ending with May last, were about \$6,000.

MISSIONARY SPIRIT IN PRUSSIA .-- At a late Misionary meeting in England, the Rev. Andrew Reed

said:

In Prussia a very useful missionary society had arisen in
the valley of Barmin, which sent forth 13 missionaries, and
had a college in which were 20 students, educating for missionary labors. They had also a Missionary Chronicle,
published every fortnight, with a circulation of 14,000.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, (England.) -The annual meeting was held in London, June 25. The Society employs upwards of 100 agents, has collected 300 congregations within 15 years, and 10,000 children have been connected with its Sunday Schools. Expenditures for the year, about \$9,300.

MOUNT HOPE COLLEGE, (Mp.)-We learn from th Baltimore papers, that at the recent annual meeting of the Corporation of the Mount Hope College, held on Wednesday, July 1st, 1833, the following gentlemen were unnaimously elected Members of the Corporation, viz:

Hon. Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Clerk of the House

Representatives of the United States.
Rev. George W. Masgrave, of Baltimore.
James M. Brander, Eq. of Virginia.
Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge, of Baltimore.
Augustus L. Warner, M. D. Secretary to the Board.
The following gentlemen were elected officers of tollowing.

Samuel W. S. Dutton, tutor in the Latin and Greek

John H. Hewitt, Professor of Instrumental Music, Erastus Edgerton, tator in Mathematics and English. J. M. Carlisle, Professor of Spanish. Edward Geners, Professor of French.

VOUTIUS COMPANION

Published weekly at the office of the Boston Recorder.
Price One Dollar a year—six copies for five dollars.
CONTENTS OF No. 14.—The Library. Letters to
a Sister, (with an Engraving.)—Narrative.—The Dying a Sister, (with an Engraving.)—Narrative.—The Dying Mother.—Nateral History. Serpents, (with an Engra-ving.)—Religion.—Family Worship.—Marality. From "The Ringleader."—Obituary. Keturah S. Reed. ving.)—Religion.—Family worship.—Merality, Flori "The Ringleader,"—Obituary, Keturah S. Reed.— Benevolence. Little Girl's Dollar.—The Nursery.— Vain Glory.—Miscellany.—The Benevolent Quaker. How to correct Children. Danger of Disobedience. John Randolph's Mother.—Poctry. God's Goodness to Me. I Die to Live.

At Charlestown, on Wednesday evening last, the about the editorship of the Genius—and it is unfair to represent the Chronicle as assailing the character of Mr. Goodell, when his bane was not even so much as mentioned. Suppose the American should put the question directly,—do you, or do you not, hold that Mr. Goodell is a "thirf?"—and we should still refuse to answer, but continue to complain of unfairness. In this case, how much foundation would there be for our complaint? The cases are exactly the same in principle. The only difference is, the Editors of the Genius are two—and those charged with hypoerisy, theft, &c. in the Liberator, are more than two.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONES.
The Twenty-fourth annual meeting of this body, will be held at Philadelphia, in the fleventh Prophyterian Church, on the third Wednesing, (18th) of September, at 10 or elicit, A. M. Peccher, Rev. Thomas McAuley, D. D., L. L. D.; alternate, Rev. William McMurray, D. D. rray, D. D. religious newspapers are sequested to insert

The Annual Meeting of the Auxiliary Foreign Missionary Society of Norfolk County, will be held in Franklin, Rev. Mr. Smalley's Meetinghouse, on Wednesday, the 4th day of September next. The Society will meet for the transaction of tustiness at 10 o'clock, A. M. Religious services will commence at 12 vicot, when a Serwin will be proached by the Rev. B. B. Wisney, D. D., of Boston.

Detham, 10th fug. 1893. 2w.

Foreign.

West India Slavery. Mr. Stanley's bill was to be taken up on the 15th of July. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives the following outline of its previsions:

The other portion of the bill is occupied with a plan for raising the £20,000,000 sterling for the compensation, which is to be by way of loan on the security of terminable and perpetual annuities, to be charged on the consolidated fund, and which as a natural consequence will increase the interest of the national debt. You have now got the whole of the information which I can collect on this important subject, and I have no doubt but it will be highly interesting to all in the United States who are anxious for the sublition of slavery, and who cannot but be pained that their own free country should be disgraced by its presence.

Sismondi on Slavery.

July number of the New Monthly Magazine coa tains an article upon the emancipation of slaves, written by the well known political economist, Siamondi. The great principle which forms the basis of the theory of emanby the well known political economist, Siamondi. The great principle which forms the basis of the theory of emancipation recommended by this writer is, 'that the interests of the master and the laborer, instead of being opposed to each other, ought to concur in a common end; and that this is equally indispensable to the success of the labor, and the happiness of both. In order to make emancipation successful, he thinks that it should not resemble the change produced by the purchase of his liberty by the slave; that the master should not be compelled to advance money to his former slave in order to set him to work; that the latter should be attached by interest to the soil on which he lives; and that all his relations with the master should be permanently fixed by law. The arrangement, known in France by the name of contrat de metager, or the holding of farms on condition of paying half the produce to the proprietor, appears to M. Sismondi well adapted to answer these conditions. This system prevails in the south and west of France, Savoy, Switzerland, and Italy, but its operation is seen to most advantage in Tuscany.—M. Sismondi believes that it might be introduced into the West Indies, with scarcely any modification; and that the result will be a close connexion of interest between the master and his emancipated slave, and regularly increasing productiveness of the soil, by the increased inteligence and assiduity of the laborer. If, however, this system cannot be introduced, there is yet another, inferior in point of excellence, but still far better than slavory. This is the contrat decorace, where the proprietor grants grants to the laborer a house, a fixed quantity of land, and a right of pasture and firewood, on condition that the latter shall labor for him half the time. It prevails in Poland and in many parts of Germany; but the great difficulty which attends it is, that it produces an opposition, rather than a community of interest between the seriand the proprietor.

In a posiscript to this gritche. M.

propriette.

In a postscript to this article. M Sismond makes some critical remarks on the plan of emancipation proposed by the Brh. Ministry, which is, in his judgment, liable to great objections. It brings two classes of people, entertaining no sentiments toward each other but those of jealousy and hate, into constant collision respecting the "physical details of existence;" the master being required to provide food, clothing and medicine for the laborer; and it gives the master a direct investion structure the greatest possible mosters, direct investion structure the greatest possible mosters, direct investion structure the greatest possible mosters. the master a direct interest in extorting the greatest possi-ble amount of labor, during the period for which the la-borer is required by law to work for him. It takes from the former the stimulus to labor which results from want. It informer the stimulus to labor which results from want. It increases the cost of cultivation without augmenting the productive power of the cultivator. The planters are to lose a quarter part of the amount of labor—that is, of actual produce; and will thus be involved in a ruin which the negro population must inevably share. Such are the prominent objections made by M. Sismondi to the plan of Mr. Stanley, and he declares that the only way to avert the avil, will be the adoption of an arrangement similar to that which he has himself suggested. [Daily Advertiser.

Prospects of England.

Prospects of England.

The late necounts from England render it probable, that a crisis is approaching, the result of which is not easily foreseen. It is obvious that the present ministry may rely with confidence on the support of the House of Commons, and that the House itself expresses more clearly tipn at any former period, the popular will; but it is almost equally plain, that whenever the strength of parties shall be tested in the House of Lords, a majority will be found against them. This state of things affords abundant room for speculation, and the French and English journals accordingly abound in comments and predictions. Should the House of Lords consent to yield, as it has done hitherto, to the wishes of the people, the only difficulty is, that they effectually loss their influence, as an independent branch of the government; but on the other hand, if they venture to assert their constitutional rights, the consequentventure to assert their constitutional rights, the consequen ces of such a step are unery to be provided in a probability, that a Tory ministry could sustain itself for any length of time: if Earl Grey is opposed by the House of Peers, the Duke of Wellington would meet with will more authoritative opposition from Commons and the ces of such a step are likely to be pretty serious. There is no probability, that a Tory ministry could sustain itself House of Peers, the Duke of Wellington would meet with still more authoritative opposition from Commons and the people. The influence of the Lords may be paralyzed by the creation of new Peers; but this measure, under existing circumstances, though within the limits of the royal prorogative, is evidently hostile to the spirit of the Constitution, and one upon which the king has thus far betrayed no haste to venture. It would appear, that the first step is about to be taken by the Peers, by making a decisive stand against the bill introduced by ministers for the reform of the Irish church; which at the last dates, had been sent to them by the House of Commons. Should this prove to be the case our next accounts from England will peases more than usual interest.

[Dai. Advertiser.]

next accounts from England will possess more than insual interest.

Enver.—Great Projects of Mehemet Ali for its future improvement.—The prospect of a speedy conclusion of peace gives the Viceroy great pleasure, and his active mind is already forming amerose plans for the improvement of his extensive and rich possessions. First, he means to increase his navy, and to raise the number of his ships of the line to 20; then his will make a good road from Alexandria to Cairo, and a canal from Suez to the Nile; he will remove all his manufactories to Syria; and in Egypt only encourage agriculture. He will join the Orontes, which finds into the Mediternaean, with the Enhrates, which fidls into the Persian Galf, and drain the marshes of Alexandretta. In the Island of Crete to means to make the city of Candia a free port and depot for the trade of Syria, and to crect at Juda an arsenal for his large ships. All those whe are acquainted with him know how persavering he is in the execution of his plans, however eigantic they may be, and only his advanced age will hinder him from realizing the above projects. It seems that he intends, when sence is finally concluded, to make a voyage to Crete and Syria. The English and French Consuls General are invited to accompany him. Each of them will have a frigate at his disposal. The country and commerce have suffered dreadfully by the burdens attendent on the state of war. The people are oppressed by taxes and contributions of all kinds, and trade is in the most deplerable condition; want of bands and of confidence, and many other circumstances, reader the people extremely miscrable.

Domestic.

Exemption from Military Duty.

The Hon. Thomas S. Grienke, of Charleston, S. C., has Advessed to the Senate of that State the following Peti-

tion:
SOUTH CAROLINA.
To the President and other members of the Senat of the said State.
The Petition of Thomas S. Grierko SHEWETH,
That your petitioner is above the age of forty-five and

was therefore exempt, secording to the militia laws heretofore prevailing, except in extraordinary cases. As however the whole system is now to he re-organized, and those
above forty-five are to be also called out, he begs leave to
lay before yea his peculiar case, and to ask of the liberality and justice of his native State, an exemption from all
Militia Duty.

The ground on which your petitioner rests his application, has nothing to do with political opinions, at this erany other period. He places his request exclusively on
religious ground; anconnected with any purity politics.
Having been led, about a year since, to consider the question of the lawfulness of War, he came to the conclusion,
after a careful examination of the subject, that WAn, under any circumstances, in any form, and at any time, is
unitareful in a Christian, and absolutely irreconcitable
with the spirit of hamility, and forbearance, of peace and
love, not only taught but commanded in the Gospel. His
conscience having been thus antisfied and his understanding
convinced, he has not hesitated to deshre those sentiments
and to publish them, as opportunity offered, not doubting
in the least, their truth and obligation. For the sincerity
of these opinions, your positioner can only refer to the best
testimony which man can offer to his fellow man, the uniform tener of his public and private life. To the same
he would ask leave to refer, to show he is not influenced
by any unworthy motive, in making this request; but solely by scruples of conscience, and by strength of conviction.

form tenor of his public and private life. To the same he would ask leave to refer, to show he is not influenced by any unworthy motive, in making this request; but solely by scruples of conscience, and by strength of conviction, which is built on the dectrines of the New Testament. He may be allowed to add, in corroboration of the honesty of those scruples, and the strength of that conviction, what might appear surprising to others, that he knows not his own heart if he would return a blow, however insolent or unprovoked; and nothing, but the loss of all self-command, he verily believes, could ever induce him to take another's life to save his own.

Your Petitioner trusts that the prayer of his petition may be granted, that the same spirit, which has respected the scruples of those who affirm, but will not swear, and of those who regard Saturday as their Sabbath, and are therefore excused from jury daty on that day, may respect his scruples, on a far more seleme and important subject, the right to take life and the obligation to bear arms. To grant his petition will be an act of inagnatimity, and of justice to the rights of conscience; and can be no disader and the strength of his conviction and the sincerity of his scruples? That he thus exposes himself in the cause of conscience to the ridicale and contempt, to the misnoprehensions and misrepresentations of prejudice and passion, of courage, pride, and honer, may be an argument of foily and weakness, but will be received, he trusts, as conciused in the strength of his conviction and the sincerity of his scruples? That he thus exposes himself in the cause of conscience to the ridicale and contempt, to the misnoprehensions and misrepresentations of prejudice and passion, of courage, pride, and honer, may be an argument of foily and weakness, but will be received, he trusts, as concius to the ridicale and contempt, to the misnopprehensions and misrepresentations of Christian Duty, Independence and Frankness.

In presenting this request to the Scante your Petiti

Frankness.

In presenting this request to the Senate your Petitioner conceives that he is doing an act of justice to the State and to himself, to the State, because he knows that no exemption could be granted in his ease, but by the Legislature; and to himself, because he is bound, if the ordinary means of petition will avail him, to secure what he regards as a sacred right and duty.

Sufferings of Cherokee Ladies .- About the first of Superings of Cherokee Leates.—About the first of this month, near this place, Mr. Dukes, the Sheriff of Cowets county, came to this place, and took lodgings at a tavern of Wim. Tarvin. Next day he proceeded on his journey to look for a lot of land that he had drawn. On his way he called at a house where there were two women, Mrs. Oosamaley and Mrs. Foster, both married women, and called for a drink of water. He alighted, and finding them flower all the processors are the contractions of the contractions of the contraction of the contractio called for a drink of water. He nlighted, and finding them flone, attempted a monstrous crime, but finding his attempt freatrated, took from his cost a pocket book and effered his injured bosts satisfaction. They attempted to destroy his pocket book and contents, but failed. Duke held in his hand a heavy horse whip, which he used on these poor women with all his force, until Algiers itself would sicken at the stripes he inflicted. Mrs. Ossumley presented herself to the Magistrate here for redress, and exhibited to him her wounds. But he, being a proselyte of the new school, told her he was not the preson to relieve her, and that no Indian testimony could be received. The honorable Sheriff has been here since, but no justice for the much abused females.

[Cherokee Phenix.]

MUNIFICENT GIFT .- James Boorman, Esq. of this MUNIFICENT GIFT.—James Boorman, Esq. of this city, has presented to the New York Institution for the Blind, a ten years' lease of the buildings and ground formerly called Abington Place, a short distance beyond the paved part of the city, and between the 8th and 9th avenues. The main building on the premises is a large substantial two story house, 100 by 34 feet, situated on a rising ground overlooking the Hudson River. There are also two stone kitchens apart from the main building, and a well of good water near the house. The ground is now in good order, under cultivation as a garden, and contains a little over two acres. The situation is stated to be one of the pleasantest on Manhattan Island, in the immediate vicinity of the city, and offers fine air, good soil for cultivation, a sheatly given and flavor graden, with wide and level paths. The house is very large, two stories high, with a spacious attic, abundantly large enough for a workshop and place for exercise in bud weather, while the distance from the City Hall is only about three miles.—A. Y. Gazette.

WHAT NEXT?—The committee of the First Ecclesia What NEXT?—The committee of the First Ecclesiastical Society, in Canterbury, have seen proper in their judgment, to prohibit the scholars of Miss Crandall from attending divine worship in the charch, on Canterbury green. When it is considered, that there is no other meeting within three miles, that the above school is located within the parish of Canterbury, and but a small distance from said meeting house, and that part of the scholars belong to that denomination, being members of the Congregational or Presbyterian church, is it not surprising that this measure should be resorted to! Is it not time for Canterbury to pause and reflect? [Christian Secretary.

SNAKE STORY.—A singular snake story is related in the last number of the Montrose (Pa.) Volunteer. The circumstance is said to have occurred in Tankhannock, Luzerne County, and is thus narrated: "A little child begged of its mother a piece of cake, and on receiving it, immediately went out of the house. A short time afterwards the mother sought the child, whom she found a little way from the house amusing itself with feeding the cake to a large rattle snake. The snake, with its head elevated nearly to the height of the child's head, was receiving with much apparent satisfaction from the hand of the useronscious child, the crumbs of cake which it broke off and put into his snakeship's mouth.—The alarm of the mother, as might reasonably be expected, was very great on seeing her child put its fingers into the mouth of so dangerous a creature as the ractle snake; but retaining a proper presence of mind, she persuaded the child to come to her, and then pursued and killed the snake."

CHOLERA IN MISSOURI.—The cholers, as we learn from the St. Louis Republican of August 2d, is making great havoc in some parts of Missouri. The annexed letter from St. Charles, dated 30th alt. presents a sad picture of

great havor in some parts of Missouri. The annexed letter from St. Charles, dated 30th ult. Presents a sad picture of the desolution there—other towns in that region had also suffered severely.

"July, 1838, has been to St. Charles a distressing month. Till then the cholera delayed its approach, but only delayed to strike more heavily; nor has it come slone. It companion is, if possible, more stubborn and fatal than itself. It is the congestive fever. How many have been attacked no one can tell. There is scarce a single family in the village, or three miles around it, which is at present exempt from disease. It is an ordinary occurrence, to see every member of a family stretched upon the floor in one room sick! A number have died for want of medical aid. Itad it not been for the providential arrival of several physicians from other places, the distress would have been incalculable. It will be several years, I fear, before we can recover the shock. We have lost many, among whom were our best inhabitants. The number of deaths within four weeks past is upwards of 60. The temperate, the cleanly, and the excellent, have been taken away.—The intemperate have scarce been touched.

"At present our village is nearly deserted—it is difficult to the state of the providence of the providence of the properate is a strike it done averal dealing in

intemperate have searce been touched.

"At present our village is nearly deserted—it is difficult to get any thing to eat—nothing is doing, except dealing in motion. We have no idea when the seourge will be removed. Soon, however, there will be none left upon phararshinate in the search of the s

Missouni.—A correspondent of the Journal of Com-merce, under date of Jefferson, Mo. July 25, says:

metec, under date of Jefferson, Mo. July 25, says:

The cholera is still marching west, and we have no readsonable hope of exaping it. I do not think the disease
has abated, or appears likely to do so. It is now spreadfit and over the country. Eight deaths occurred on Board
the S. B. Yellow Stone, which has been abandoned some
miles above this, on her way to the river of the same
asme.

You have probably heard of the Mormon establishment
in this vicinity. Six hundred or more of that misguided
people, have emigrated within the last two years to Jackson city in the next county to this, and have readered
themselves obnoxious to the citizens by holding out inducements for free negroes to settle in the country, and
uring slaves to be unfaithful. Last week the citizens
arganized themselves for the purpose of breaking up the
establishment. Their [the Mormonite] printing press was
torn down,—store and machine shop broken up,—the
leaders tarred and fasthered, and a time set for their departure. What course may be pursued towards the followers is not yet known.

JACKSONVILLE, (III.) July 27.—Since last Sei (17 days) there has been seven deaths by cholera illage.

Total number of deaths at Quincy by Cholera, 28

None within a few days past.

Miscellaneous Items

The famous Mr. Wolff, the converted Israelite, who has been travelling a great deal in Persia and the North of India, in search of the ten tribes, is now proceeding to the west, and has sent challenges, by way of precursors, to all the Catholic Clergy at Bombay.

the Catholic Clergy at Bombay.

The British Magazine states that the increase of ministers of the established church in Scotland during the last century, was 125, while that among the various Dissenting communities was about 650.

Some members of Christian churches at Scarborough have during the last few months commenced a mission at Memel, in Prussia, which is annually visited by 500 British ships. The Rev. H. Anderson, of Bradford Academy, has gone to Memel to superintend the Mission.

[Baptist Magazine.]

[Baptist Magazine.
The following is the state of the Methodist New Connexion in Great Britain and Ireland, as given in the Minates of Conference just publisued:—chapels, 184; societies, 257; circuit preachers, 63; local proachers, 534; members, 14,784; deaths in 1832-3, 317. members, 14,784; deaths in 1832-3, 317.

The New Testament, as translated into the Chippewa language by Dr. Edwin James, of the U. S. Army, has just been published in Albany, by Packard and Van Benthuyson. It is well printed, presenting the Chippewa words in our ordinary tree.

son. It is well printed, presenting the Chippewa words in our ordinary type.

A charter has been granted by the Legislature of Lowell Canada, for making a railroad from Montreal to St. John, on Lake Champlain.

Our Hotels, says the Northampton Courier, have been crowded with strangers during the last two or three weeks, and the continued running of Stages, Barouches, Carriages Equestrians, and Pedestrians about town and to Mount Holyoke, have given Northampton quite the air of a fashonable watering place.

The Town of Lowell, Mass., is an instance of rapidity of American improvements. Fifteen years since, the

of American improvements. Fifteen years since, the ground on which it stands sold for \$2,500; it now contains 10,000 inhabitants, and a cash capital of \$6,650,000

tains 10,000 inhabitants, and a cash capital of \$6,650,000 invested in manufactures.

A few days since, two cars laden with bricks, weighing altogether more than eight fone, were taken by one horse the whole length of the West Chester Rail Road, three miles of which have a grade of forty feet in the mile. On an ordinary road, this weight would have required about sixteen horses.

The Cattle Show Exhibition of Manufactures, Ploughing Match, &c. of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, will take place at Brighton on Wednesday, 16th October, 1833, commencing at nine o'clock, A. M.

o cicek, A. M.

The Sea Serpent expedition in the sloop Fame, fitted out at Nantucket, has been abandoned and has returned to that port without obtaining a view of the monster.

Lucius Lyon, the Jackson candidate, has been elected a delegate to congress for Michigan. We understand, says the Albany Journal, that the Es-sex County Bank has taken \$1500 of the New York City

Another gold mine has been found in Virginia, on the lands of Mrs. Price, of London county.

Aletter from Key West, dated July 24th, says.—"In addition to the cholera, a soldier has died to-day of the Yellow Fever."

A gentleman who kept a register of the deaths by lightning in this country the present senson, so far as they come to his knowledge, states that the whole number is thirty-seven. This, he thinks, may not be more than half the actual number.

actual number.

Mr Livingston, our minister to France, family and suite,
left New-York on Wednesday last in a steamboat, and
joined the Delaware 74 off Sandy Hook.

In Charleston, S. C. an experiment is making of lighting the city with Spirit Lamps. A den of petrified snakes was discovered recently, in

A den of petrified snakes was discovered recently, in making an excuration, on the slope of a hill, near Cumberland, Md. They were coiled and folded together in every variety of manner. The petrifactions were well marked in relief upon the faces of the stones found in the den. The snakes have been carefully preserved.

Thomas Simpson was lately tried in the Court of Seasions of New York upon the charge of wilful and corrupt perjury, in swearing in an illegal vote at the last charter election. The evidence was clear naguest him and the jury perjury, in swearing in an illegal vote at the last charter election. The evidence was clear against him, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, without leaving their seats. Intoxication was the only plea relied on for the extenuation of his offence.

Marriages

this city, Mr. Ephraim Harris, to Miss Margaret Ann Locke oth of this city.
In Lynn, Mr. Wm. H. Simpson, to Miss Harriet Arnold.
In Quincy, Mr. Lemuel Dwelle of Augusto, Geo. to Miss Lu-In Quincy, Mr. Lemuel Dwelle of August, 600. Jarsh Vesie. In Concord, Mr. Sampson Mason, of Boston, to Miss Mar

burch. In Lowell, Mr. Dana Carly, to Miss Sarah Whitis. In Westminster, Mr. Edward Kendall, Jr. to Miss Parmelia igolow-Major Page, to Miss Dorinda Miller.

v. Mrs. Ebutt Manroe, agod 74—Mrs. Eliza D. wife Fenno, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Liffle, 31—On last, Misa Rosanna Maddocks, formerly of Elisworth, Wednesday Inst, Miss Rosanna Mandacas, turners, we may be 25.

On Friday last, of the croup, Abigail Cutler, only daughter of Louisa C. Nichols, 4 years.
town, Aug. 13, Mrs. Deborah Stene, relict of Rev.
late of Shrew-sbury, 74,
late of Shrew-sbury, 74,
lathort, 17th inst. Mrs. Nancy Winslow, daughter
apt, Isaac Pearson, of Haverhill, N. H., and wife of
ristopher Marsh, Secretary of the Mass. Sabbath

dier.

In New Haven, bes. Abner Kingman, formerly of this city.
At Windsor, Vt. Mrs. Deborsh, wife of Famuel Shuttleworth,
Esq. 56; 48e was the only sister of the celebrated Fisher Anies,
and the last surviving member of the family.
In Bangor, Me. Mr. Jumes Loveloy, formerly of Boston, 45.
At sea, Arthur M. Wecks, and Wm. Goddard, 1st and 2d mates

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL BOOKSTORE. Flagg, Gould & Newman,

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THE LARGER GREEK GRAMMAR, of Philip Buttman, with
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Prof. Stuart.

Stuart.

ster's Rhetorical Reader, 5th edition.

ctures on Preaching and the several branches of the Min

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tending arguments of the best au-

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Petticont Robes, at 3s.—for each only—at 416 Washington
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day, 21.

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(TOLEN from the Store of the Sulscriber is Boaston on Fritary, night 16th inst., the amount of some hundred delifars
wertin of Gorda, sountaining of bits and olive Broadcloths, yellow,
red and white Flannels, Thread Edgeing, Silks, Capes, Sewing
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Kaston, Aug. 21, 1255.

DENTISTRY.

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TUST received, a supply of GYPSUM NECKLACES, a ben pitful neticle, and for sale by WILLIAM M. WESSON, N 125 Washingron street. Also, A further supply of Boad Bags

POETRY.

For the Poston Recorder

BORN UNTO TROUBLE, -AS THE SPARE FLY UPWARD."-Job 5: 7. on sheltering stem nd sport its infant dia As if to laugh at wee;hought its little span was blest m cradle-dream, to Love's fond breast, The only change it knew; let pain its fluttering eye-lids scaled, Pale grew its visage fair, and life's scarce-opened scroll reveal' d

mw a form of grace,-The gayest of the gny, and those who gaz'd upon her fac Felt sadness melt awny;—
There was strange witchery in her wile, And toward her home I prest, elieving they who shar'd her smile, Must be supremely blest;

Burst forth, of deep despair, The trouble everywhere. Bold Manhood tower'd along With stately step and high, The tallest mid a lordly throng, In unblenched majesty;nt when the public eye no more Upon his glories fed,

The passion-struggle shook him sore, Till his torn bosom bled; And darkly o'er his features stole To trouble everywhere

A Mother in her hower. Young plants for Heaven prepares .-A holy purpose is her dow er, A docile spirit theirs: Some fount of dregless joy, The rose that bath no rankling sting, The blies without alloy;-I heard her from her lone recess Uplift the bitter prayer, And wrang with agony confess Even thus the Book Divine

Our stranger-course doth warn, Of objects that delusive shine, Of flowers that hide the thorn : Still its unerring precepts show So Man is born to pain and woe, Till time's brief journey end. And He, whose grace our souls can lead With heaven-taught strength to bear, Hath in a Father's love decreed This trouble everywhere.

Hartford, Conn.

L. H. S.

Miscellany. OBSERVATION OF NATURE.

No. 57 of Harper's Family Library contains Mue's "Popular Guide to the Observation of Nature." is a very lively and entertaining book,-but valuable rather for its illustrations, and its excitements and helps to observation, than for any thorough and tisfactory investigation of principles. The follow-

It is principally on account of this want of connexion between the hearing of sounds, and knowledge of the nature, or even the existence of the sounding holy, that we are more startled by suiden, loud, and unusual sounds, than by any other sudden and strong affection of the senses. In the discharging of firearms, it is the report which frightens both men and animals, and not the bullet, though the report is perfectly innocent, and the bullet carries wounds and death on its wings. Lightning, too, is not only much more sublime than thunder, but its power is in some instances tremendous; so that we cannot set bounds to its effects; and yet it is the harmless din of the thunder which terrifies. The motion of the air which produces sound seems to be quite different in kind from that which overcomes resistance, and affects the skin and the muscles. The ear will catch the tones of a bell at the distance of eight or ten miles on a still evening, though she vibration of the bell does not at that distance produce a motion of SCODEN SOUNDS .- NOISY THINGS. which produces sound seems to be quite different in kind from that which overcomes resistance, and affects the skin and the muscles. The ear will catch the tones of a bell at the distance of eight or ten miles on a still evening, though the vibration of the bell does not at that distance produce a motion of the air that will bend the spider's most slender thread; and yet the same ear gives no notice of the approach of a bullet, by which it may be the next instant dashed to pieces; and the first notice given, whether the bullet trikes, or passes near, is a muscular impression, and "the wind of a bullet" is a wind that blows, not a wind that sings. It is much they are always less effective in proportion as the noise is louder. A deeply honey-combed ball, which whistles as it flies, goes less fleetly and directly to its mark, and does less execution, than one which speeds on in silence: and in blasting rocks with gunpowder, it is the stifled smouldering shots that do the execution. Thus it would seem, even in inanimate things, that sound is the wail of weakness,—the crying, the on in silence: and in blasting rocks with gunpowder, it is the stiffed smouldering shots that do the execution. Thus it would seem, even in inanimate things, that sound is the wail of weakness,—the crying, the childishness of the creation, as it were.

EDUCATED EYES.

When we go out to recruit ourselves by the popular observation of nature, we are not to carry spectacles, telescopes, and microscopes with us, but to use our own eyes; and to nine hundred and ninety-nine in every thousand of us, well educated eyes. sed to good purpose, are superior to all the sophical instruments in the world. Those instru-ments are valuable to such as require their, just as the tools of every trade are useful to those who fol-low that trade; and improving the tool is the best and most certain way of improving the trade itself; but the eye is a tool in every trade, a universal tool; and therefore every body should be diligent in its improvement.

and therefore every body should be diligent in its improvement.

The eye can work to a greater distance than any other organ, and it works much faster. When you come over the last height, and look down upon the city, with its domes, and spires, and pinnacles, and surrounding villas, and gardens, and groves, and rich fields, if your eye has been duly exercised, the city is taken and your own at a glance; and we very frequently find that a keen-eyed visitant, who remains but for an hour, will discover in a place many beauties that were unknown to the whole of its inhabitants, but which have been afterward found worthy of admiration, and admired by them, and have been visited and admired by others, and the place has thriver and grown from a small village to a goodly town, simply because one man, who had eyes in his head and could use them, happened to look at it, possibly without any intention but that of feasting his hungry eyes at the moment.

Processes or Natures.

PROCESSES OF NATURE.

PROCESSES OF NATURE.

Let us examine the matter a little; it may be useful to us on other occasions. What can nature ido with the cinder, the burnt stick, or the candlessuff? Why nature can make them serve more purposes than man can serve by the most valuable material that he knows. In as far as they contain charcoal, nature can make them into marble, and limestone, and black lead for pencils, and shells of all kinds, and every plant that grows, and every animal that lives; and with very few exceptions, all the parts of all those plants and those animals. There is not only charcoal in them all, but it is the charcoal that gives the soft parts their firmness and solidity; and part of the brightest eye that now because in England may once have been, and may be again the snuff of a candle. The "rival lustre" (only it is a dead one, and wants the "speculation" of the other,) is charcoal, and nothing but charcoal. To the unreflecting, it may seem very wonderful, if not altogether incredible, that marble palaces, and decting, it may seem very wonderfuser incredible, that marble palaces, an To the unreflecting, it may seem very first and if not altogether incredible, that marble palaces, and floaves of bread, and islooming roses, and clean hands, and eloquent tongues, and smiling faces, should all be made, and made with equal ease, out of burnt aticks. But such parties should consider where working they are thinking of; and then the whole becomes as simple as it is true.

ELASTICITY AND PRESSURE OF THE AIR. Then as to touching, if we touched things themselves, and not the air, they would stick to our fingers, or our fingers would stick to them. The mean pressure of the air is ahout fifteen pounds on every square inch of surface; and so, if even the strongest man were to grasp a stick without air between it and his hand, he would never be able to unclasp his hand and let it go. As little could a man walk if there were no air between his feet and the ground. If there were no air, each foot of a full-grown man, if the sole were entirely on the ground, would be pressed to the ground by a weight of about four if the sole were entirely on the ground, would be pressed to the ground by a weight of about four hundred pounds; and thus the nam could never lift a foot, but would stand on the earth, as still us an

a foot, but would stand on the earth, as still as an earth-fast stone.

The little ridges of papillæ that are on the palm and fingers of a healthy hand, and also on the sole of a well kept foot, contribute to the ease with which the hands and the feet can be separated from that which they touch, by the air that is lodged in the little hollows between; and though by close squeezing the sides of the fingers may be made to stick together, the fronts or tips of the fingers never can.

If there were not atmospheric air in the interstices between all substances, nothing which had a base, or surface, of any size that could be placed in contact with another, would fall. In that case, a man would not need to hang his hat on the peg; he would only need to push it to the wall, and it would remain there. So also be might stick himself to the wall, or lie down on the ceiling on his back and look down on the company below. Indeed, it would signify but little where he lay down; for he it where it might, assuredly he would never be able to rise up again.

ip again.
If it were not that the air always comes between If it were not that the nir always comes between the surfaces of all things, the bricklayer would need no mortar, the joiner no nail and no glue; the tailor, too, would have no use for thread, and the seams of shoes would never give way. A world of that kind would be a very stable and lasting world, and the words "wear and tear" might be left out of the vocabulary. But there would be too much of stability; and there would be little motion, or change, and no life.

Young Sundams, and Vernal Movements.

The sun is no doubt the general cause of all those motions of the air that are on the grand scale; and it is worthy of notice, though of course there is no instructive analysis in it, that the young sunbeams are as sportive as the young animals. In March and April, and the early part of May, the atmosphere is absolutely wild. It is cold bleak wind; then castled clouds, and gusts flitting about; then a hail shower; and after that hot sunny gleams; then fog; next cold wind again; after that, thunder and more hail showers, often in lumps in the warmer places; and after these again, weather almost as hot as that of summer. One would almost think that every spring, the prayer of the farmer to Jupiter, in the old fable, were granted to every farmer in England; and that they all had different weather for their different fields, if not just at the same time, yet all in the course of the same day. Young SUNBEAMS, AND VERNAL MOVEMENTS.

ferent fields, if not just at the same time, yet all in the course of the same day.

That is the grand time for observation—the busy season with all nature in every thing that grows and lives. How countless are the millions of little buds which one of these "showering and shining" days brings into leaf? They are fresh and washed by the shower; and when the warm comes yoh would ab-solutely think that you can both see and hear them solutely think that you can both see and hear them cracking their scaly cases in which they were confined and protected for the winter; and that the little green tuffs were toiling,like living and rational creatures, at strife which should produce the finest shoot and the fairest blossom. Then the whisking wings and the trilling throats are apparently enough in themselves to put the air into a state of commotion. And they are all in the act of beautifying nature teams. tion. And they are all in the act of beautifying nature too: some are plucking the dry grass, so that the fields may appear green; others are gathering up the withered sticks; others again, the lost feathers and hairs; and others still are pulling the lichens from the bark of the trees. The merles and the mavises are running under the hedges, and the evergreens in the shrubbery, and capturing the snails in their winter habitations, before they have had time to prepare those hordes which would be the pest of the gardeners for the whole season. Other birds are inspecting the buds in the orchard: and picking off every one which contains a caterpillar or a nest off every one which contains a caterpillar or a nest of eggs, that would pour forth their destructive horde and render the whole tree lifeless.

For the Boston Recorder CONVERSION OF SEAMEN.
on's Society in the Subbath School of the
Congregational Society, Medford, Mas PREAMBLE AND CONSTITUTION.

Children were early honored with peculiar atten-tions from our Lord and Saviour when He pro-nounced upon them his choicest blessing. Seamen were honored with his first commissions to go into all the world and preach the gospel to

What honors and blessings are these from th King of glory! How very precious must be the in-terest of children and Seamen to the heart of Christ!

Art. 1. 'The name of the Society shall be the Childen's Bethel Flag Society, for the moral benefit of Art. 2. It shall be auxiliary to the American

Art. 3. It shall be auxiliary to the American Seamen's Friend Society.

Art. 3. The payment of one centa month shall constitute a child a member. Those who pay two cents a month will have a double membership; those who pay three cents a treble membership, and

to the severe, but the a categories of the cough to demand attention,—especially when we reflect who are the immediate sufferers, and how essential is their welfare to the welfare of the whole communi

But the difficulty of procuring assistance of any kind is not the only, nor the most serious form of the evil. In a great multitude of instances, the assistance

During these short terms of service, justice requires us to say, our young women do as well as can reasonably be expected of them in such circumstances. Many of them have a respectable knowledge of housewifery, and generally they exhibit a degree of honesty, faithfulness, and generally good intention and good temper, quite creditable to the sex and to our country. But they are not able to take offere from the mistress of the family in any considerable degree. The greater part of them do

not suppose themselves qualified to decide questions of housewifery, and therefore shrink back from responsibility, and are unwilling to be trusted with sceing to it that every thing is done that should be, and as, and when it should be. They do not feel competent to take off care from their employers. The labor they are willing to do; but they expect some one to stand by them and tell them what to do, and how and when to do it. And besides; on such short acquaintance, it is impossible for themse to understand the condition, habits and wants of the family, as to be capable of dividing its cares with its mistress. They feel that they are, in a measure, strangers, and dare not move without orders, for fear they shall go wrong; and, to some extent, this fear is well founded. And yet again; they have not formed those attachments to the various members of the family, which are far more efficient than a mere sense of duty, in securing the right doing of whatever ought to be done. And yet again; they do not expect to stay so long, as to indentify their interests, to such an extent as is desirable, with those of the family.

From such causes it happens, with many exceptions, it is true, but still to a lamentable extent, that the assistance which the mother has, does not diminish her weight of care in the least. She must be in a state of continual anxiety, in which the energies of the mind decay, and even the body cannot rest as it needs to do. When we consider this, together with the fact that some femule assistants cannot do well for want of skill, and some will not do well for

it needs to do. When we consider this, together with the fact that some female assistants cannot do well for want of skill, and some will not do well for want of a disposition; and the additional fact, that some must go without assistance, because there are not assistants enough for all; we may see a large amount of suffering, which it is in the power of human beings to relieve. We may get, too, some glimpses at the nature of the remedy. The number and skill of assistants must be increased, and their employment in the same places must become more permanent. How can this be done consistently with the rights and interests of all parties? We will think of it, and we invite others to think of it. think of it, and we invite others to think of it. [VI. Chronicle.

Revivals of Religion.—A continued season at prayer was connected with the great revival at Jerusalem. The day of Pentecost was fifty days after the resurrection of Christ. He was with his disciples forty days, speaking of the things pertaining to the king-lom of God. After he had given them their instructions, he was taken up, and a cloud received him out of their sight. Then, it is said, "they returned to Jerusalem from the mount called Olivet, and when they were come in, they went up into an upper room, where abode both Peter and James and John, and the rest of the apostles. These all continued with one accord in prayer and supplication, with the women, and Mary the mother of Jesus, and with his brethren." It appears that in a retired place, in an upper room, supposed by some to be the REVIVALS OF RELIGION. - A continued season with the women, and Mary the mother of Jesus, and with his brethren." It appears that in a retired place, in an upper room, supposed by some to be the place where he celebrated the passover, they spent ten days in prayer. While thus waiting for the promised blessing, breathing the atmosphere of devotion, kindling the fire of their zeal at the altar of God, bracing themselves to the great work of the ministry hy wrestling in prayer, the Spirit of God descended and filled all the place where they were assembled. They continued in prayer; which is the only way to wait for the promise. When, therefore, the day of Pentecost was fully esome, it found them all with one accord in one place; and under no other circumstances may the disciples of Christ expect to receive the influences of the Spirit.—Unity of feeling and of views must characterize the people when the Cambridge of the promise of the same law to mean a "seller of wine, brandy, Rum or any other spirituous liquors to be used or consumed in or about his or her premises."

'The Subscribers hereby declare it to be their opinion, that mes in health are seven benefited by often is a frequent cause of disease and death, and often renders such diseases as arise from other causembles.

The subscribers hereby declare it to be their opinion, that mes in health are seven benefited by often is a frequent cause of disease and death, and often renders such diseases and sease and death, and often renders such diseases and sease and each, and often renders such diseases and sease and each, and often renders such diseases and sease and each, and often renders such diseases and sease and each, and often renders such diseases and sease and each, and often renders such diseases and sease and each and often renders such disease and death, and often renders such diseases and sease and each and often renders such diseases and sease and each and often renders such diseases and sease and each and often renders such disease and each and often renders such diseases and sease and each a of feeling and of views must characterize the peo-ple whom the Comforter will visit. Dr. Tucker-National Preacher.

INTERESTING MEMOUR.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Literature the Secretary read a learned and admirably argued Memoir, by the Rev. G. S. Faber, "On the Origin of the Latin Oracle, first produced in the year 63 before the Christian era,—That Nature was about to bring forth a King to the Roman People—Regem populo Romano Naturam parturiere. Sucton. in vit. Ang." It is admitted that such an oracle had become current in Italy more than sixty years B. C. It is admitted, also, that it had its immediate origin from the sibylline books. Bishop Horsely believed that the collection from which it was derived, was that which Tarquin is said to have obtained from the Cumean Sibyl; and the learned prelate concluded from a consideration of dates and other circumstances, that the oracles contained in those books were no other than corrupted fragments of the most ancient prophecies of the patriarchal ages. Those early sibylline books, however, perished in the condegration of the Capitol, eighty years before the Christian era; nor have we any reason to suppose that the At a recent meeting of the Royal Society of Lite

gration of the Capitol, eighty years before the Christian era; nor have we any reason to suppose that the oracle in question was really contained in them.

To remedy the loss of the volumes of Tarquin, Deputies were sent, by a decree of the senate, to various parts in Italy, Greece, Africa, and Asia, for the purpose of making a new collection; from the result of whose inquiries and labors in transcribing from the original documents existing in all the most ancient cities of the empire, the capital when rebuilt and consecrated, was furnished with a collection of sybiline oracles totally different from the former. This took place in the year 68 B. C. and in the year 63, the oracle of the great king's approaching birth first make its appearance.

The question now presents itself—how an oracle that so precisely accords with the opinion which was at that, or a somewhat subsequent period, so prevalent in the East, found its way into the later collections of which was lent in the East, found its way into the later collec-tion of sybilline verses preserved in the Roman Capi-tol? In answer to this, the writer adduced what he deemed "a sufficiency of at least moral evidence" to prove, that both the western oracle and the opin-ion which pervaded the East sprung from the same source, viz. from the sacred books of the Jews, through the medium of Greek translation; various fragments of that version, we learn from Dionysius, having been conveyed into Italy, as oracles deliver-ed by some one of the reputed ten schile.

naving been conveyed into italy, as oracles delivered by some one of the reputed ten sybils.

This conclusion appears to be strengthened by the singular resemblance of the Pollio of Virgil, both in thought and phraseology, to various Hebrew prophecies of the Messiah. A general idea of the contents of the oracle being at that time familiar, it is probable that the contents of the contents of the oracle being at that time familiar, it is probable to the contents of the contents of the oracle being at that time familiar, it is probable to the contents of ble that the learned poet was induced to obtain a sight either of the transcripts, or of the original documents.—That he must have had some such means of authentic information is clear from the fact, that the Pollio-is no other than a poetical exhi-Seamen's Friend Society.

Art. 3. The payment of one centa month shall constitute a child a member. Those who pay two cents a month will have a double membership, and so on.

Art. 4. The society shall be managed by our Superintendents of the Sabbath School; and a report shall be forwarded to the parent Society enunally, in the month of March.

YOUNG MOTHERS.

It may be said, perhaps, that the want of female assistants is not so great as we represented last week; that few are unable to procure help, and none are in a town suffers severely. There will then be 245 canes of severe suffers group help. and none are in a town suffers severely. There will then be 245 canes of severe suffers group help, and none are in a town suffers severely. There will then be 245 canes of severe suffers in this state alone. If these 245 canes of severe suffers group help, and then the prophets of the care of severe suffers group help, and none are in a town suffers severely. There will then be 245 canes of severe suffers group help, and none are in a town suffers severely. There will then be 245 canes of severe suffers group help, and none are in the Bollowis no other than a poetical exhibition of the grand outlines of the prophesy, of which the oracle is an epitiome, set forth in a style so title agreeing with the general spirit of heather writers, that it might be taken for a poem on that subject, in expression of the prophes of the Jews of th

THE HILLS OF HAMPSHIRE. One of the Editors of the Journal of Commerce

writes from Plainfield as follows: Happy is that land which can enjoy its Salbaths, uninterrupted by the din of business and the ribaldry of the profane. I doubt very much whether there is a spot in the wida world where the Salbath is more religiously observed, or with happier results, than on these mountains. Call it "blue laws," or what you will, one thing is certain, viz. but these Salbath keepers are range kalle for their kind is not the only, nor the most serious form of the evil. In a great multitude of instances, theasistance which they procure does not in any degree enable their minds to rest from anxiety. There are but few who will 'go out to work' steadily, for any considerable length of time. After a few months, having earned enough to make certain purchases, or having arrived at a season of the year when they can find something to do at home, they return to their paternal residence. Or perhaps the family consider it proper that the sisters should take turns in going out, and the first has accomplished ber part, and the other is not quite ready to commence hers, or is already engaged. For these and various other reasons, terms of service are usually short. And this the more generally, because many employers, when one has lived with them and done well for some time, but can now be sparad for a month or two, will dismiss her, and run the risk of engaging anothing, but can now be sparad for a month or two, will dismiss her, and run the risk of engaging anothing, but can now be sparad for a month or two, will dismiss her, and run the risk of engaging anothing the can do without ter.

During these short terms of service, justice re
they can do without term.

The numer and dawn, with the month of two, will dismiss her, and run the risk of engaging anothing the can do without term.

The proper that the side where of the Nortolk Co. Ed. Soc.

Quincy, Aug. 12, 1432.

The subscriber would gratefully acknowledge the contribution of the forty bolders, the forty bolders that the subscriber would gratefully acknowledge to the forty bolders to constitute him a Life Member of the Salutania, viz. I have a some thing is certain, viz. The subscriber would gratefully acknowledge the contribution. The house in which I write, was built about forty years ago; it has often there is a will alway. The house in which I write, was built about forty years ago; it has often there is not the forty bolders. The bolders is will be the more of the Ameri

York Evening Post. Next I would mention Jonas York Evening Post. Next I would mention Jonus King, now missionary to Greece; the greatest oriental scholar which the nation can boast. Nor must I forget those estimable men, Jones and William Richards: the former of whom, after years of faithful service as missionary to Ceylon, has fallen asleep; while the latter is still an active and devoted missionary at the Sandwich Islands. Next I will record the name of Jones Hayward, now or recently associated in the instruction and government of Harvard University. And if you will bear distinctly in mind that I only say the individuals named are filling "important public stations," I will add—William A. Fiallock, Secretary of the American Tract Society, and your humble servant, co-oditor of the Journal of Commerce. If however you think this station unimportant, you may leave me off the list, and substitute in my room several valuable elegation. Journal of Commerce. If however you think this station unimportant, you may leave me off the list, and substitute in my room several valuable clergymen, who in different parts of the country, are engaged in proclaiming the doctrines and duties of religion. All these I say, have grown up within a circle not exceeding six miles in diameter, and containing a population of little more than 1000 souls.

Some one is endeavoring to make the plain truth heard through the Mercantile Journal. He addresses himself to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commo Council men. His way of speaking is this:

Council men. His way of speaking is this:

Which, gentlemen, do you really consider of the greater importance, the embelishment of a city, or the advancement of the moral welfare of your fellow citizens? Do you believe, that you have effectually cleansed a street, where your scavengers have cleared up the natural filth, which lies upon the public way? Are not our streets, lanes, and alleys filled with corruption of your own creating? Do you conceive, Mr. Mayor, that your memory will be cherished, with as much respect, by the fathers and mathers of the rising generation, for filling up docks, and widening streets, and cutting off caves, as it would have been, if you had taken your appropriate position, and by your influence and example, contributed to elevate the moral and retigious character of the city of Boston? Mr. Mayor, no honest man can be happy and do wrong. You cannot believe, that you are not the chief engineer in the production of a terrible aggregate of evil, by the exercise of your discretionary power to grant licenses in this metropolis. You ary power to grant licenses in this metropolis. You know that you can lawfully license no more individuals than the PUBLIC GOOD requires. You do not more certainly know the difference between brick and sione, than you know that you have licensed

Another correspondent of the same paper furnishes the following:

This last extract is from a certificate signed by This last extract is from a certificate signed by John C. Warren, Benj. Shurtleff, John Randall, and George Hayward, who have been elected "Consulting Physicans," by the "Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Boston," as well as by seventy other physicians of the said city. And yet the Mayor and Aldermen have decided on their oaths that the "public and "greaters bundreds of retailers of these." Aldermen have decided on their onths that the "public good" requires hundreds of retailers of these same ardentspirits! Mr. Mayor, Messrs. Aldermen, "which knows best, you or the Doctors?" If the "public good" requires that the good citizens abstain from eating "unripe fruit and uncooked vegetables," would it not be well that such a "frequent cause of disease and death," as is furnished by the "seller of wine, brandy, rum, &c." should not be sold by public license? But, it is "decided" otherwise!

DEAF AND DUMB .- At the last anniversary of the Dear and Dunn.—At the last anniversary of the Asylum for this class held recently in London, the Chairman said he would mention that it had been ascertained that in England the number of deaf and dumb persons was 19,600, in Fance 13,000 and in Austria 27,000. In England there were forty cohools for the education of the deaf and dumb, which afforded education to four hundred and ninety two children. The proportion of deaf and dumb persons educated in England amounted to one in every three so afflicted; in Scotland to one in every one and a half; and in Ireland only one in every seven. In some parts of Germany however, every one of In some parts of Germany however, every one of that unfortunase class was afforded the means of education; and he [the Chairman] hoped that the time was not far distant when the same happy re-sult would be found in Eugland. [Mer. Journal.

There appears nothing more accidental than the There appears nothing more accidental than the sex of an infant, yet take any great city, or any great province, and you will find that the relations of males and females are unalterable. Again, a part of the pure air of the atmosphere is continually consumed in combustion and respiration; living vegetables emit this principle during their growth; nothing appears more accidental than the proportion of vegetable to animal life on the surface of the earth, yet they are perfectly equivalent; and the balance of the sexes, like the constitution of the atlike the constitution of the atmosphere, depends upon the same unerring Intelli-gence.—Sir Humphrey Davy.

Optical Wonders .- People laugh at the story of Argus to some insects? Argus to some insects. The cornen of insects seems cut into a number of little planes or facets, like the facets of a diamond, presenting the appearance of net work; and each of these facets is supposed to possess the power and properties of an eye, Lewenhoeck counted in the cornea of a beetle, 3, 131 of these facets; of a horse-fly, 8,000, and of the grey-drone fly, 14, 000!

It may not be generally known that the present Lord Chanceller Brougham is the real author of the famous article in the Ebinburgh Review, on Byron's Juvenile production, "Hours of Idleness," for which Jeffrey was so severely taken to task in the satire, "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." We have this fact from an authority on which was an alpest the atmost religence.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a certificate of membership in the American Education Society, furnished by the liberality of Individuals connected with the Rev. E. A. Park's Society, firstintree. **Also,—A som, principally from the ladies of the Evang. Cong. Church in Quincy, sufficient to constitute him a Life member of the Mass. Mus. Society, **Also,—to constitute him a Life member of the Mass. Mus. Society, **Also,—to constitute him a Life Member of the Noriolk Co. Ed. Soc. Quincy, Aug. 13, 1233.

Theorem year, will commence Augure 20th, and continue actives weeks, sectures on Anatomy, Surgery and Obstetricks—by

Theory and Practice of Physic, Materia Medica and Philosophy—by

Chemistry, Pharmacy and Natural Philosophy—by

Medical Jurigradenae—by the several Professors.

Hanner, N. H. Jaty 31, 1888.

Newton Female Academy. t term for this Institution will comment th instant. *Sw.

BERKSHIRE MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

Distetricks.
E. Babtlett, M. D. Materia Medica and Medical Jurispr (Succ. W. PARKER, M. D. Anatomy, Physiology and Surery. C. Dewey, M. D. Chemistry, Rosany and Natural Philosophy. Rosany and Natural Philosophy. Fee for the whole Course of Lectures is \$45; those who have kitended two full courses at an incorporated Medical School, payonly, \$65; Gradultion, \$12; Boarding, \$1,75 a week; Library, \$1. Trickets are to be pudd for at Marticulation, or competent

occurity given.

Operations in Surgery will be performed gratuitously at the institution, during the Lectures. Students are desired to bring with them such Text Books as they design to use.

By order of the Trustess,

Pittsfeld, August 14, 1935.

MONSON ACADEMY.

MONSON ACADEMY.

THE Fall rem will commence on the 4th of September. Mr.

J. Bowens and Mrs. N. Newell, will continue assistant
Teachers. Particular attention will be paid to those designing
to become School Teachers, and familiar lectures given to them
on subjects connected with teaching. Pious and indigent young
men whose object is the ministry, can have, gradialously, the use
of the necessary classical books, and receive from the lands of
the lustitution from eight to ten dollars towards the payment of
their bills. the necessary classical of the Institution from eight their bills.

Monson, Aug. 14, 1833. SCRIPTURE NATURAL HISTORY.

CONTAINING a descriptive account of Quadrupole, Birds, Containing and Precions Stones, mentioned in the Bible. By Win. Carpenter; First American from the latest London edition, with Improvements by Rev. Gorban D. Abbott. Illustrated by numerous Engravings. There is also added to the work, by the American Editor, Stetches of Palestine. ANDS & CO. No. 59 Washington street, and for sais by the Booksellers generally throughout the country.

Amen g the numerous testimonials of the value of the work, he publishers have the satisfaction of presenting the following.

50 Washington street, and for sale by the Bookseners generary throughout the country.

Ameing the numerous testimonials of the value of the work, the publishers have the satisfaction of presenting the following. From the American Traveller.

"We are pleased to learn that this beautiful volume, which was briefly noticed some weeks ago, as from the press of Mears. Licetils, Edmands & Co., has must so leavestle reception among discontinuous and the same of the control of the same of the control of t

Jay's Thoughts on Marriage,

BRICE so cents, for sale by JAMES LORIN,G, No. 132

Washington street.

A recent number of the Philadelphia Presbyterian notices this work as follows:

Thoughts on Marriage, illustrating the principles and obligations of the marriage relation. By Rev. Wm. Jay, Boaton: James Loring, 1633, 19me. pp. 240.

The name of Jay is a recommendation in itself. The work before us is a collection of his tracts on the marriage relation, in which we have a fail and fellicitous exhibition of the duties of the married life. The first tract in this collection "on the duty of Christians to marry cligiously" we recommend to the perusal of all young Christians, and especially to students of Theology.

and of all young Christians, and especially to students of Theolo-"He Hartford Christian Secretary says.

The Hartford Christian Secretary says.

Lyou this subject, as upon every other taken in hand by Mr.

Lyou this subject, as upon every other taken in hand by Mr.

Lyou the makes his reader feel that he is receiving instruction from

swriter of masterly and highly cultivated intellect; and shose

houghts emanate from a heart glowing with fervent piety, and

enriched with an extensive acquaintance with the principles and

recepts of the Bible. In this small volume may be found an

exposition of the duties and register to both parties in the impor
appointmen of the duties and register to both parties in the impor
apparent maintenticumal festality every erroneous opinion is at
taked and overthrown, while the author seems only intent upon

a straight forward prosecution of his subject. The work is cor
dutily recommended to the public.

ANTHON'S LEMPRIERE

DIBLIOTHECA CLASSICA: or a Classical Dictionar containing a copious account of the principal propurations mentioned in articut authors; with the value of converging the measures, used among the Greeks and Romans And a Chromological Table.

JAMES LORING, No. 152 Washington street, has just pub-lished, a fourth edition of Watts on the Improvement of the find. With corrections, questions, and a supplement. By Jo-eph Emerson, Late Principal of the Female Seminary, Weth-

refield, Connecticut.
The Editor of the American Quarterly Register for August is
The Editor of the American Quarterly Register for August is
coticing the above work, remarks—The excellent editor of this
cook has lately rested from his labors. We doubt not but thu
is reward in heaven will be great. Many of our readers recto
the enhancement to Watts on the Mind. His
usestions and other additions greatly increase its value.

COME of the Principles according to which this work managed, contrasted with the Government of God, and Principles exhibited for Man's guidance in the Bhile. Delivered as an Address at the Religious Celebration, on Fourth of Joly, in Salem. B; George B. Cheever, Paster of Howard at, church. For sale by PERKINS & MARVIN. Aug. J. Aug. J.

MAY be had at the Sabbath School Depository 47 Cornhill Boston. July 3.

The Saint's Pocket-book; BEING a short view of the great and precious promises Gospel, &c. by Rev. Joseph Alline, author of "An

THE DAILY SCRIPTURE COMMENTARY; containing a text of Scripture for every day in the year; with Explanatory Notes and brief reflections. Fifth estition.

TALES AND NOVELS, by Maria Edgeworth. Vols. XI & XII.—containing "Bellinds." For Sale by WILLIAM PEIRCE, 9 Cornhill. Aug. 14.

Vol. 3, Sir Walter Scott's Works. CONTAINING Bride of Lammermoor-Legend of Montrose
-lvanhoe-Kennilworth-Abbot-Monsstery-Pirate.
PARTS XI & XII, Of the Complete Works of Sir Walter PARTS XI & XII, Of the Complete Works of Sir Walter Scott. Containing Kennilworth and the Pirate.

RAMBLES OF A NATURALIST. By Dr. Godman. To which are added, Reminiscences of a Voyage to Indias. By Reynell Coutes, M. D.

NO. I.VIII, HARPER'S FAMILY LIBRARY. The Philosophy of the Moral Feelings. By John Absercamble, M. D., Ausphylosophy

The Life of William Cowper, Esq. COMPILED from his correspondence and sources of information; containing remainings and on the peculiarities of his interesting ings and on the peculiarities of his interesting character—new before published. By Thome Taylor. With a Portrait. LETTERS TO AN ANXIOUS INQUIRER, designed to re-tere the difficulties of a friend, under serious impressions—be. F. Charlton Henry, D. D. Inte Pastor of the Second Presbyteria Church, Charleston, S. C. with an introductory Ensay, in whice is presented Dr. Henry's Preface to his letters, and his Life, by trend—by Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D. Rector of St. Andrew's Burch, Philadelphia.
EDGEWORTH'S WORKS. Vol. 6. Containing "Belinda:
LIFE OF HOWARD the Philanthropiet. By Mrs. John Far rar. Being Vol. 20 of Ware's Sunday, Library.
For Sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington street.
Aug. 7.

HISTORICAL CLASS BOOK.

(ARTER, HENDEE & CO. (specessors to Bichardson, Lord & Woldrock), at the Boston S. Aool Book Depository, No. 131 Fashington street, have this day published, THE HISTORICAL CLASS BOOK, containing sketches of Bistory from the beginning of the world to the end of the Rossithor of the Political, and also by William Solitvan, L. L. Bushor of the Political, and also by William Solitvan, L. L. Bushor of the Political, and also by William Solitvan, L. L. Bushor of the Political, and also be the second constant of the people of the United States, and thus to make it practically useful. To understand what the right discharge of duty is, and in what the public happiness consists, we must know what the causes of welfare are, and what the exposure. The former may be learned by comparing our own country with others; and the latter by studying the actions of men on other men. In these reasons the studying the actions of men on other men. In these reasons the bistory of this country is a instructive. Periapa is created that the present. This is the First Part of the Historical Class Pook, bringing the subject down to the end of the Roman Empire. Should the work prove seeful, it will be continued hereafter. HISTORICAL CLASS BOOK.

BARNES'S FAMILY PRAYERS. CHOCKER & BREWSTER, have just received Prayers for the use of Pamilles, chiefly selected from various authors, with a Preliminary Essay; i tegether with a selection of Hymns by Albert Barnes, author of Barnes's Notes—for sale at the Theological Bookstore.

A large supply of CRUBER'S CONCORPANCE, just received, for all eas above.

A large supply of Darboan Contracts and an above MEMOIRS. Memoir of the Rev. George Burder. BURDER's MEMOIRS. Memoir of the Rev. George Burder. Author of Village Sermons, and Sacretary to the London Missionary Society, by Heavy Poster Burder, b. D. Barnes's Notes, an additional supply. Delta Caristan Philosopher, a new cities. Barnes's Family Frayers. Just received and for tale or Aug. 7.

EMAINS OF REV. RICHARD CECIL, M. A. Inte Roctor

of Bioloy, and Vicar of Chobham, Surrey; and minister of
not John's Cappel, Sediord Row, London. To which is prafitfeld the Sediord Control Park in D. F. A. S.
being the 12th volume Omeravia. Hisnam. Just pobjished and for sais by LINCOLN, EDMANDS & CO. Jag. T.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

THE MARTYR'S TRIUMPH; BURIED VALLEY, and or one or poems, by Grenville Mellen. In one vol. 12ma, pp. 1500. This day published by LILLY, WAIT & CO., 121 Washington street.

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by the public. The publishers feel justified in as
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Comprising Elements of Latin Grammar, case of Practical Exercises in Translating and Par by which the Divisions and Nomenclature.

by which the Divisious and Nomenclature of a formmar are constantly presented to the eye, an miller to the understanding. By John Giles. This work is highly recommended, and comisuse in private and public schools, by those engage the Latin Inaquage.

An Introduction to English Grammar, on an adapted to the use of Students in Colleges, and it was a constant of the control of the

BLAKE'S NEW AMERICAN UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY, Honorated by Copperplate and Stereotype Maps-this week published. Uvexile Speaker,
Containing a Selection of Pieces for Declamation. This way
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NEW BOOKS.

INCOLN, EDMANDS & CO. No. 59 Washington street,
have just received for sale, the following.
LETTERS TO AN ANXIOUS INQUIRER, designed to go eve the difficulties of a friend under serious in f. Charlton Henry, D. D. Philadelphia. 2d ed. THE LIFE OF WILLIAM COWPER, ESQ. is Correspondence, and other Sources of Information, with E-narks on his Writings. By Thomas Taylor. THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JEWS, at other nations mentioned in the Bible, illustrated with dred and twenty engravings; adapted to the use o Schools, &c. Just published. EXAMPLE; OR FAMILY SCENES. Just publish THE LIFE OF NICHOLAS FERBAR, M. A. des

THE AUTIVE CHRISTIAN: a Series of Lectures. ohn Howard Hinton, A. M. first American edition. With atroductory Essay. By E. Stifes Ely, D. D. D. MEMOIR of Rev. Joseph W. Barr. McILVAINE'S EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY, ch edition.

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DESIGNED to relieve the difficulties of a friend under sensor impressions. By T. Charlton Henry, D. D. with an acceptance of the first property of the complete from a THE LIFE OF WM. COWPER, ESQ., compiled from a THE LIFE OF the courses of informatic correspondence, and other sources of informatic remarks on his writings, and on the peculiarities ing character, never before published. By Thom THE PREMIUM; a present for all seasons: cogant selections from British and American write THOUGHTS ON MARRIAGE: illustrating the principles
THOUGHTS ON MARRIAGE: illustrating the principles
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Jewish Customs. Jewish Customs,
THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JEWS
other nations mentioned in the Bible—Hilastrated by
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MANDS & CO. 89 Washington street.

THE LADY'S BOOK,--Vol. 6,--No. 1. THE LAAD TO BOUNDAY THE SPECIAL AND ADDITION TO THE MODEL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE NOVELLST'S MAGAZINE. No. 12. Vol. 1. Containing the separate upon a volume to the property of the modern of the property of t taiting three separate novels, viz.

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Example, or Family Scenes, designed to exhibit the power influence of Example, for evil and for good, upon human chatter and conduct.

VOL. 2d.—NO. 5, WALDIES' SELECT CIRCULATE
LIBRARY. Continuation of the Rebellion in Scotland
LONDON PENNY CYCLOPEDIA. Part VI. June 3, LONDON TESTS I LINE STATE THE CARDING AND SPINNING MASTER'S ASSISTANT OF the Theory and Practice of Cotton Spinning. Hustrated by r the Theory and Fractice of Cotton Spithning. Hillstrates of properties engravings.

MEMOIRS OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. By Capaia Moyle Sherer. 2 Vols. Received by Lilly, Wall &

Mackenzie on the Eye. A PRACTICAL Treatise on the Eye. By William 2 ie, Lecturer on the Eye in the University and one of the Surgeons to the Glasgow Eye in printed from the London edition, under the supersity Measurements Medical Section, CARTER, HENDEE & CO.

BERRY'S PATENT PROCESS

for softening Hides.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for it of Patent Rights for Using Bern's Method for Hides, would inform the public that he has tried the goart Shins, and is fully satisfied that it is a valuable ment in the saving of labor, as well as beneficial to the restoring the dry Calcutta hide to the original state we from the animal, without the expanse of milling, break other labor.

other labor.

Patent Rights for using the above process will be sold, and reformation given, on application at No. 44 North Market state Boston—or Skins manufactured as above can be seen at the fe tory in Charlestown. epif Aug. 7. JOHN HUNT

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A certain and immediate cure for the Headacht.

THE Proprietor piedges himself that the Malta Exotic is in Edilble, except in the most extraordinary cases, which is eldom to be met with more than in the proportion of about 0 in three thousand. A box will serve a family for years, if of the sick on the sick on the work of the proposition of the sick on the sick of the sick of

T. BARNES, ... DENTIST. HOWARD STREET, BOSTON NO. 3 HOWARD STREET, BOSTON,

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former residence in Hanover streto No. 5 Howard street, where he will continue to make and act Artificial Teeth, in a finished and superior manner, from a single Tooth to a whole set; whole sets, 50 didars; single Tooth to a whole set; whole sets, 50 didars; single Teeth, three dollars; londed with gold, from one dollar to single the sets, thereof, two dollars, Extracted 50 cents.

A practice of TWENTY YEARS in Bestom, he considers an ample recommendation.

6w.

July 31.

WILLIAM P. M'KAY.

Watchmaker, 15 Water street, (hetwoen Congress and Devenshire street.)

**ATCHES, Clocks and Music Boxes, carefully repaired warranted, on the most reasonable terms.

**Be has for asic, warranted watches, from \$12 to \$25 Eight day Girl and Maltogray Timepieces—together with sorment of urticles usually kept in his line.

HATS, GLOVES, CAPS AND UMBRELLAS. ON HAND and for Bale by HARVEY WILLSON, 75 Wash ington street, (6 duors south of State street,) a good as criment of Black and Drah, Beauer and Beaver angl Hole. Glaves. Beaver, Goat, Linen and Cotton Gloves. Cogs. A great variety of Sinds and patterns. Umbrellas. A tresh upile of English, French and American Umbrellas.

All of the above articles will be sold on ressonable terms. June 26.

BLACKING AND INK

NORCROSS'S SPONGE BLACKING, warrented of the 1975 first quality, put up in any sized packages that may be wasted, and in prime order for shipping.

Also, "Norcross's Liquid Ink, in various sized Bottles, and by the Gallon, warranted equal in quality to any kind now in use. For Sales in any quantity, at the manufacturers prices, by Jan. 30. 11. F. S. & N. CARBUTH, No. 4 Long Want.

To be Let.

PRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY

THE FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY give notice that their Capital Stock is THREE HUNDRED THOU SAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in, and invested according to law; and that they make Insurance against FIRE

on Bulldings, Merchandise and other property.

They also insure on MARINE BIRKS, to an amount not on the property of the street of the street

Vol. XVIII-N

BOSTON R

THE HAPPY natated from the French During a short residence I was told of a poor man equally remarkable for his endure. The more I hea come acquainted with him; male friend who visited him going in her company. We meet for that purpose early t It was a long way to the villa er lived; but a beautiful July of the scenery, made the ter passing through the grace lead, among beautiful vin hards, to the villages of reached the ancient fædal. We could not but linger a l nificent scene before us, at the front of the terrace. at leisure, and with incre light, the fair waters of the fectly from its limpid and the landscape, so varied

so rich in all its parts, which a glorious frame. But the morning was alre me to pursue our way; we ng, without any near prost sures of friendship or his feeling has often had a leading me to look forw rnity where enjoyment

We soon reached Plan houses are so embosomed in to give them a remarkably pl our paralytic,"—said my gui ilage. In the first room ent into the second, and isit. I knew before that hi deepest and kindest sympath had not pictured to me any t the reality.
On a small bed lay stretch eless; the livid head was I

ed exhalation of the flesh, be undergoing the proce rendered yet more offensive season. This first glance was I was about to withdraw; but the power of the Gospel in the ed the movement, and enable repugnance. I sat down at the lady who accompanied man, said: Well, R ——, y ng? "Yes, madam, he rep and my wife has gone to the ot hy any means alone, as ways with One who keeps n What you say is fideed u when God graciously manife nce is our support and cons , madam; and that is the rea my apparently great wre appy—yes, very happy."

He pronounced these word
with an accent of truth th

cting; it was like a procla od against the vanities of That his features were sease, was at first all that l nce; but as I looked att s last answer. I was struc aming through an evange that happiness within of To be able to appreciate the ferer by faith in Jesus an mforting Spirit, it is ne

with his situation.

He that thus said, from h

was happy, truly happy, was ase deceptive pos ute of the necessaries of life charitable aid. Diseased stretched on his little bed a man suffering crucifix inge his position, and it we break his limbs than to be t, notwithstanding this utt tion at all, notwithstandi sition of his flesh, he suffe s body was touched, pain e from him cries of distr His sufferings had awai ome pious individuals, woothe his distress and ren erable. As it was impossition of his arms which d brough the door of his litt e damp wall near his bed, prepared machinery by from his bed with less pa ced near him for the acc and his bed was turned so the wall that served for a order that he might still er ky and of the branches of ttle specimen of nature en rogress of the seasons, and turn of spring, that resurt orld, which is so beautiful is poor body, already given the ravages of death. A

ible, showed by its worn ande of it, and seemed to s is soul had been there to spect also he was entirely Seeing that he could cor equested him to tell me ho ace which he seemed to nearly as follows:
"It is now five years, Sired where you see me. I he disease attacked me; fi s belpless as an infant. Al sinned against God more to should doubtless have go course, if God had not in his

stop by this severe trial; from my sinful practices, how grent a sinner I was! lived so long like a brute, wit